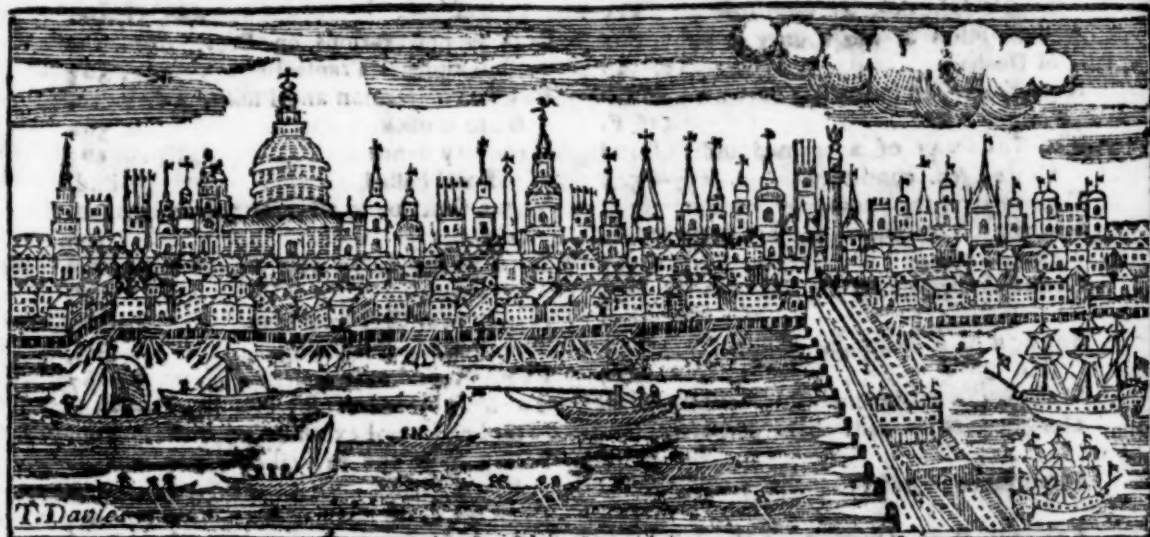


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1751.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Account of the Novel, intitl'd, AMELIA.<br/>             II. Remarks on the Character of King Charles II.<br/>             III. Curious Observations on BEES.<br/>             IV. A Description of CLAREMONT, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.<br/>             V. Objections against County Work-Houses.<br/>             VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Afranius Burrhus, C. Numisius, Q. Opimius, and Servilius Priscus, in the Debate on the Number of Seamen to be employed in the Navy.<br/>             VII. Two remarkable Letters of Diogenes, the famous Cynick Philosopher.<br/>             VIII. A Lesson for Lottery Adventurers.<br/>             IX. A Description of the County DURHAM.<br/>             X. Extracts from the late Prince of Orange's Scheme for improving Trade.<br/>             XI. Preamble to Lord Colerane's Will.<br/>             XII. Of the Divine Omnipresence.<br/>             XIII. Death of the Queen of Denmark.<br/>             XIV. Character and Fate of Sejanus.<br/>             XV. Late Lord Bolingbroke's Death and Character.<br/>             XVI. Of Herrings, and their amazing Shoals, &amp;c.</p> | <p>XVII. Character and surprizing Genius of the late Mr. Graham.<br/>             XVIII. Further Accounts of the new Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and the late dreadful Hurricane at Jamaica.<br/>             XIX. Alterations in the List of Parliament.<br/>             XX. Explanation of the Oxford Almanack.<br/>             XXI. POETRY: A Pastoral Ballad; to a young Lady, who desired some Lines on Angels; Hymn for Christmas-Day; Virtue superior to all external Charms; on the Death of Charles Godfrey Palmer, Esq; Prologue, at the Revival of <i>Every Man in his Humour</i>; on Miss G—nn—g's first coming from Ireland; to Miss J—s, of St. T—lls, O—s—d; Damon and Phillis, a Dialogue, set to Musick; Rebus's, and Answers, &amp;c.<br/>             XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Remarkable Trials; Sessions at the Old Bailey; Acts passed, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.<br/>             XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.<br/>             XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.<br/>             XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.<br/>             XXVII. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a Beautiful MAP of DURHAM, and a curious VIEW of CLAREMONT, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in Surrey, neatly engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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*The second Copy of the Ode on Virtue came too late. The Verses on reading Barclay's Apology, the Shepherd's Panegyrick on his Dog, the Glutton, &c. shall be in our Magazine for January. We are sorry the Lines on the Death of H. H. will not do. We have also received several Rebus's.*

*About the Middle of January will be Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1751, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, compleat INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
For D E C E M B E R, 1751.

*An Account of a NOVEL lately published, intituled, AMELIA. By Henry Fielding, Esq; To which are added some general Remarks.*

V O L. I.



THE two chief persons in this novel are Mr. Booth, a young half-pay officer, and his wife Amelia, a lady of good family in the West of England, and the scene opens with Mr. Booth's being unjustly committed to prison for beating a watchman, by an ignorant and mercenary justice of peace, where Booth had his coat stript off of his back by the prisoners, because he had no money to pay garnish. Soon after his commitment a beautiful young lady, finely dressed, and full of money, was brought in, having been committed for murder by the name of Vincent, and as she had money to pay for it, she had a room in the prison by herself; but as she passed through, Booth thought he had seen her before, and asked the keeper if her name was not Mathews.

As Mr. Booth had no money, nor any friend in town to whom he could apply, either for bail or money, he continued the first day without any thing to eat or drink, as well as without his coat; but next morning he received a packet, from whence he did not know, with a guinea enclosed; and suspecting it had been delivered to him by mistake, he made proclamation in the prison to see if any could lay claim to the packet, which several did, but none could make out their title by declaring the contents; so he applied it to his own use, by redeeming his coat, recovering his snuff-box which had been picked out of his pocket by a pretended methodist, and purchasing a dinner, to a share of which he invited a fellow prisoner, called Robinson, who had shewn him some civilities, and who in the afternoon won all the rest of his money at cards,

December, 1751.

but next day would not lend him a shilling to purchase a breakfast; so that he found himself in danger of starving in jail.

Whilst poor Booth was ruminating upon his melancholy situation, the same person that had brought him the packet, came and told him, a lady in the house (as he called the prison) desired the favour of his company. He immediately obeyed, and was conducted to the room, where he was soon convinced, that Mrs. Vincent was really his old acquaintance Miss Mathews, who upon hearing that he had asked if that was her name, took a view of him from her window, and presently recollected who he was.

Having thus met in a place where neither of them could have ever expected to have seen the other, they give each other the history of their lives, from the time of their having last seen one another.

Miss Mathews began by informing him, that he was himself the first man she was ever in love with, which he could not have missed observing, if he had not been then engaged with her neighbouring young lady, whom he soon after married, and who was then his wife. She then gave him an account how she had been inveigled and debauched by a cornet of dragoons quartered in the neighbourhood, whom her father grew so fond of, as to invite him to live in his house, and how by him she had been persuaded to elope from her father, and live with him in London as his mistress, on a promise that he would marry her as soon as it was in his power; but instead thereof, he had just married a young widow of her acquaintance who had a great jointure; and that upon her being assured of this by a letter from himself, she went directly to his house, where she had stabbed him to the heart, with a penknife which she had prepared on purpose, for which she was immediately seized, and committed to that place.

As to Mr. Booth's history he relates it thus: That, after many crosses and dis-

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appointm<sup>ts</sup>



appointments, he had, by means of Dr. Harrison, parson of the parish, been married to his Amelia, with whom he had fallen desperately in love, not only on account of her beauty, but on account of the patience and magnanimity with which she bore the misfortune of having her nose beat to pieces by the overturning of a chaise; and that by the doctor's means he was reconciled to her mother, Mrs. Harris, who had resolved to settle the greatest part of her estate, which was very considerable, upon Amelia and her children, and to furnish him with money to purchase a commission in the horseguards; but before this could be done, he was obliged to go with his regiment to Gibraltar, which was then besieged, leaving his Amelia big with child, and taking with him Joe Atkinson, her foster-brother, as his servant. During the siege he was twice wounded, and was the last time in such a dangerous way, that Amelia hearing of it, left her mother, and son lately born, and repaired to him at Gibraltar, where by her care he recovered; but she was taken ill, and the siege being over, he was advised to carry her to Montpellier, and got leave of absence for himself from the governor, for that purpose. Upon this Amelia wrote to her mother for a remittance, his lieutenant's pay not being sufficient for such a journey; but instead of a remittance, she received a most insolent letter from her only sister Betty, as she said, by her mother's order. Upon this Mr. Booth was obliged to apply to his friends at Gibraltar to borrow some money, which Atkinson, whom he had got made a serjeant, hearing of, he came and offered him £1. which he had saved or got by plundering the enemy; but as Mr. Booth thought it might ruin the young fellow, he would not accept of it. At last he was furnished with what money he wanted by Capt. James, an officer in the same regiment, and with Amelia presently set out for Montpellier, where they became acquainted with major Bath and his sister, and Amelia was there brought to bed of a daughter. Amelia being perfectly recovered, as also Miss Bath, after a dangerous illness she had at Montpellier, and Capt. James being arrived there from a tour he had made to Italy, and having again equipt Mr. Booth with money, they all set out together for Paris, in which journey Capt. James fell so much in love with Miss Bath, that he soon after married her.

As Amelia, while at Montpellier, had wrote several times both to her mother and sister, without any answer, Mr. Booth at last wrote to their friend Dr. Harrison, an account of their distress for want of money,

and desired him to direct his answer to Paris, which they received a few days after their arrival, with the fatal news that their mother Mrs. Harris was dead, and that she had left her whole fortune to her daughter Betty, but that their son was well, and should be taken care of, and concluding his letter with an order for 100l. upon a banker at Paris. This recruit brought them to London, from whence they set out presently for their mother's seat in Wiltshire, now inhabited by sister Betty, from whom they met with nothing but hypocrisy and insolence, but with the utmost kindness and hospitality from Dr. Harrison with whom they lodged.

Soon after their arrival here, Mr. Booth had an account, that the company in which he was lieutenant, being an additional one, was broke, and he thereby reduced to half-pay, on which it was not possible for him and his family to subsist; therefore by the doctor's advice he resolved to turn farmer, and the doctor not only let him his parsonage farm at an easy rent, but as the stocking it did not require much money, he furnished him with what was wanted. Here his wife brought forth another son, and he lived a most tranquil and agreeable life, until the doctor was called upon to attend his patron's eldest son in his travels, by which means he was deprived of the advice of that excellent friend; and being willing to increase his gains, in order to provide for his family, he took a lease of a neighbouring farm; but soon found that he had a very hard bargain, by which, and by some other mistakes, he was ruined, and forced to fly to London for fear of being arrested, where he had but just taken a lodging in the verge, and wrote to his Amelia, when a fray happened at night in the street, and as he endeavoured to assist the injured party, he was seized by the watch, carried to the Round-house, and in the morning committed to that prison.

In the interim of this mutual relation, dinner had been served up, and Miss Mathews having furnished Mr. Booth with money, they both dined with the master of the prison and his company, which consisted of the chief of the prisoners, and one Murphy, an attorney, whom the master recommended strongly to Miss Mathews for her lawyer, but he insisted upon having more money in hand than she could furnish him with. However, in a little time after, the master came to her, and told her, that the gentleman she thought she had killed, was not dead, nor in danger, so that if she took proper measures she might be bailed the next day; but she waved the discourse, being more fond to hear Mr. Booth's story, who now found that



that he was known, for the master called him Capt. Booth, supposed him to have been a highwayman, and told him, that Murphy and Robinson were plotting something against him.

## V O L. II.

As it began to be late before Mr. Booth finished his history, the master came soon after he had done to tell them it was locking up time, on which Miss Mathews asked, after having called for a bowl of rack punch, if the captain and she might not sit up all night in her room, which the master agreed to on being paid half a guinea for the indulgence, and presently locked them up together, where they passed the night in a manner not very consistent with the rules either of chastity or constancy; and in this way they continued for a whole week, but Booth was all the time so checked by his conscience, that he began to grow melancholy, whereupon she expressed some resentment, and then shewed him a letter she had just received signed Damon, which told her, that the writer felt inexpressible horrors at hearing of her confinement, upon his arrival in town that morning; that as the man she had hurt was out of all danger, she might expect his attorney with two of his tradesmen to bail her out, and his chariot to carry her wherever she pleased.

Mr. Booth thought he knew the hand, but she did not give him time to recollect, for taking the letter she immediately shewed him what was contained in it, which was 100l. bank-bill, and presently after the chariot with the attorney arrived, who brought her discharge from confinement. She returned her thanks to the gentleman, but would not make use of the chariot, pretending that she would not leave such a place in a triumphant manner; but the truth was, she would not leave it till she had procured Mr. Booth his discharge, and offered him the bank-bill, which he would by no means accept of; but at her desire, and with her money the master brought him a discharge, for she intended to have taken him along with her; in which, however, she was disappointed; for at that instant Amelia arrived, and Miss Mathews was obliged to go off in a hackney coach by herself.

Mr. Booth, with his Amelia, went away in the hackney coach that brought her, and upon his inquiring how she came to know where he was, she told him, that she heard it in the country, the news of his imprisonment having been spread thro' the whole neighbourhood by her sister. Tho' Miss Mathews had got a new lover, who not only could, but would furnish her with every thing she could reasonably

desire; yet, as she was in love with Mr. Booth, and was violent in all her passions, it was but three days before she wrote to him, to let him know where she lodged, and desiring to see him; and upon his not obeying, he had, in three days more, another from her, with very strong expressions of love, but equally strong of resentment, which made him very uneasy, lest her revenge should prompt her to communicate to his wife their criminal correspondence, which he was resolved not to renew. Before his receiving this second letter, he had met with his old friend captain, now colonel James; for by the death of an uncle he had come to the possession of a large estate, and the command of a borough, for which he had got himself and his brother-in-law, major Bath, chosen members, and by that means had obtained a regiment, of which he had made his brother-in-law lieutenant colonel. Col. James shewed, that neither his friendship nor generosity was altered by his good fortune; for he not only offered Mr. Booth his interest towards obtaining a company in his regiment, but gave him a 20l. Bank bill, and said he would give him 30l. more the next time he saw him. In the perplexity Mr. Booth was under, upon receiving the second letter from Miss Mathews, he thought he could not do better than ask the advice of his friend col. James, to whom he opened the whole affair, and shewed him the letter; whereupon the colonel told him, that if he would give him the letter, and promise upon honour never to see the lady again, he would pay her what money she had given, or advanced for him in prison, and take care that she should never trouble him any more; which he readily agreed to; but the colonel took no notice of the 30l. he had promised him, nor any notice of him the next time he saw him in the Park, at both which he was surprized, but soon found out the cause; for by a letter from Miss Mathews, full of upbraidings, he was informed, that col. James was his rival, and the very man who sent her the letter signed Damon, when she was in prison; tho' with all the expence he had been at, he had never yet obtained that favour, which she had in a manner forced Mr. Booth to accept. Having thus found out the cause of the colonel's coldness, they came to an explanation at their next meeting, and they were not only reconciled, but the colonel presented him with the 30l. he had promised, and declared, he would take the first opportunity to solicit his preferment; soon after which, as Mr. Booth and his Amelia were walking in the Park, they met with Joe Atkinson, who was now a serjeant in the guards.

By

## V O L. III.

By the means of Mrs. Ellifon, the landlady of the house where they lodged, they were acquainted with one Mrs. Bennet, the widow of a young clergyman, and also with a noble lord, who visited Mrs. Ellifon as a relation, and who pretended to be vastly fond of Mr. Booth, protesting, that he would do him all the service in A his power, which Booth was the better pleased with, as he had found himself in some measure deserted by his friend col. James; which brought on a quarrel and a duel between him and col. Bath, whom he ran thro' the body, but the wound proved not to be mortal; and this occasioned a new reconciliation with col. James, and a detection that the last breach B had been occasioned by the revengeful suggestions of Miss Mathews against Booth.

From the noble lord we have mentioned, Booth received many promises, his children many presents, and Mrs. Ellifon many visits, at all which she took care to have Amelia present, and sometimes Mrs. Bennet, who had now privately married serjeant Atkinson, happened to be there. At last his lordship sent Mrs. Ellifon two tickets for the masquerade at Ranelagh, and she invited Amelia to go along with her, which Mr. Booth at first violently opposed, having heard something of my lord's character from col. James; but as Mrs. Ellifon had said, that the present was designed chiefly on his lady's account, D they were both afraid, lest her refusal might affront his lordship, and prevent his doing any thing for him; so he at last consented, and her going was resolved on, in the presence of Mrs. Bennet, who happened by chance to be there at the time. But next morning early the maid brought him a sealed note she had received from a chairman, in which were written these lines:

*Beware, beware, beware!  
For I apprehend a dreadful snare  
Is laid for virtuous innocence,  
Under a friend's false pretence.*

This alarmed them both: They at first supposed, that somebody had laid a plot to betray him to the bailiffs, who, as he had been informed by Mr. Atkinson, were upon the watch for him, having been employed by the attorney Murphy; but this could no way relate to virtuous innocence, which made Amelia peruse the note a second time, and then she recollected that it was Mrs. Bennet's hand writing, which she knew by having seen a letter of hers to Mrs. Ellifon, wrote at the time of her husband's death; upon which she went immediately to Mrs. Bennet's lodging to have the note explained.

Mrs. Bennet gave Amelia an account of her melancholy history, from which it appeared, that Mrs. Ellifon was not a relation of my lord's, but a bawd employed by him to tempt and betray the innocent; that she had been betrayed by her, which she feared had been the death of her husband, tho' the physicians imputed it to another cause, and that she was convinced, there was some such plot laid against her, which was the cause of that note. After this she confessed her being married to Mr. Atkinson, which she had scarce done, when he came in, and told Amelia of her husband's being arrested at the suit of Dr. Harrison. Mr. Booth had some time before received a very angry letter from the Doctor, then at Paris, which shewed, that some malicious tales had been wrote to the Doctor concerning him, but he thought that as soon as he saw him, he could easily convince him of their falshood, for which he had no opportunity, as he had not heard of the Doctor's being returned to England; and he was trappanned into this arrest, while his Amelia was at Mrs. Bennet's, by a fellow in the dress of a footman, who came running, and told him, that she was taken violently ill, and carried in to Mrs. Chenevix's toy-shop, on which, without reflecting, he ran to see her, and as soon as he got out of the verge, was surrounded by the bailiffs, who carried him to their spunging-house in Gray's-Inn Lane, where he was presently attended by serjeant Atkinson, who had been told of his being arrested by a soldier that saw it, and heard the directions given to the coachman. As Mr. Booth had not yet been informed what sort of woman Mrs. Ellifon was, he sent for her to join with the serjeant in bailing him; but by this time he was charged with above 400*l.* which was more than they could swear themselves worth; and upon Mrs. Ellifon's return, she whispered to Amelia, that if she would keep her promise, and go with her to Ranelagh that evening, she would meet with one who had both the power and the will to serve her upon that occasion, notwithstanding the large sum her husband was charged with. This confirmed all that Mrs. Bennet, now Mrs. Atkinson, had said; and upon this they both came to an open breach with Mrs. Ellifon, who now found herself detected.

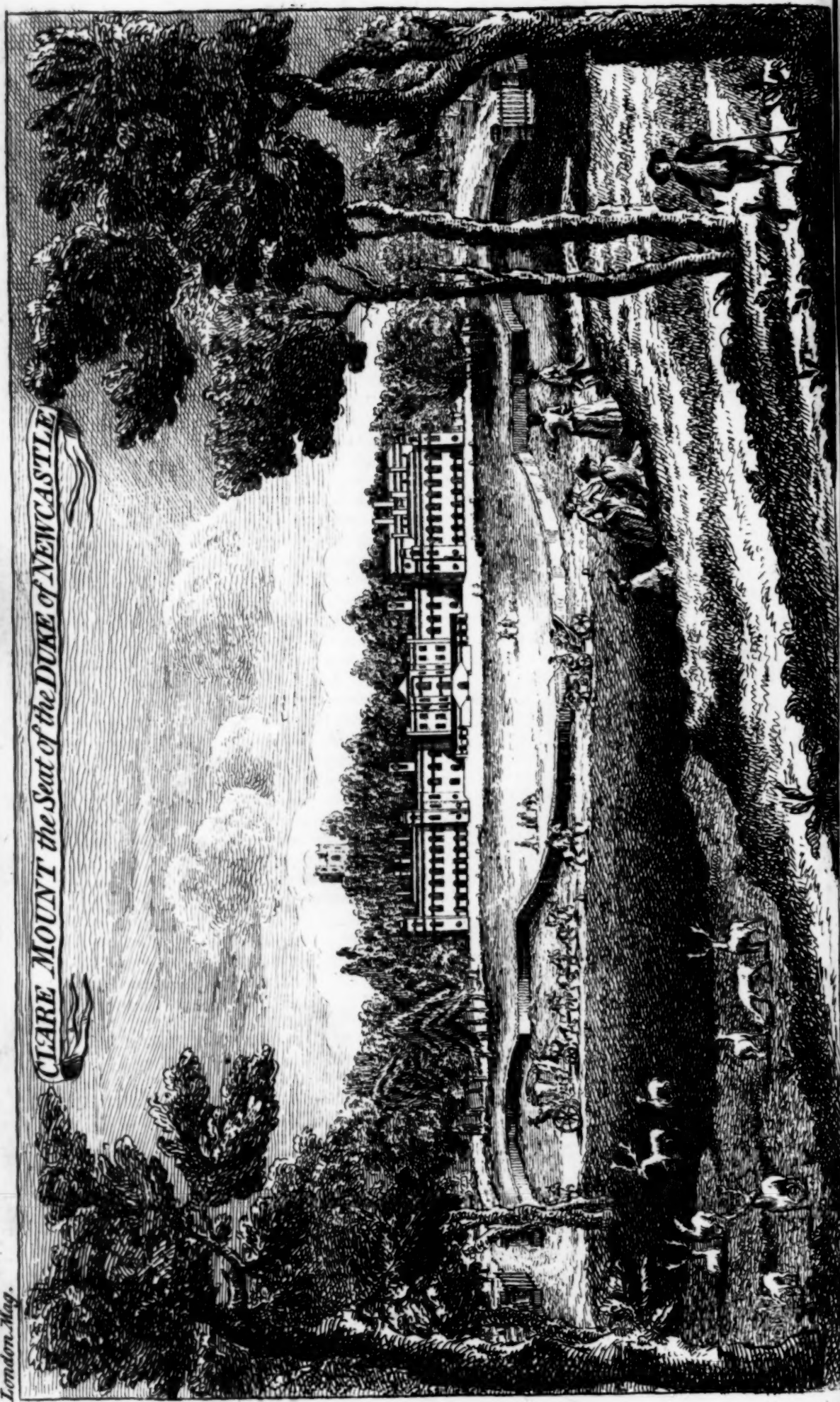
In the afternoon Amelia was visited by col. James, who protested, that he would do all in his power for her husband's relief, obliged her to accept of a 50*l.* Bank bill, said a great many civil things to her, and at her desire went that very evening to see her husband, and promised to return

next





CLARE MOUNT the Seat of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE



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next morning to be his bail ; after which the colonel paid another visit to Amelia, and sat with Mrs. Atkinson, and her, till it had struck one. After he was gone, Mrs. Atkinson observed to Amelia, that the colonel was certainly in love with some body, and that she suspected it was with her. In the morning the colonel was attended by the faithful serjeant Atkinson, who told him, that he had procured an unexceptionable house-keeper to join with him in a bail-bond for the discharge of Mr. Booth ; but instead of an answer, the colonel began to extol the beauty of Amelia, to bewail her misfortune in being married to such an imprudent man, and at last said, he could not go that day to Mr. Booth, but desired the serjeant to return to him at seven. The reason of this sudden change was, his having formed a scheme to keep Booth in prison till he could get him a commission some where abroad, and then to employ the serjeant, as his pimp, for debauching Amelia. And presently after the serjeant was gone, he sent his own wife to see Amelia, and to invite her, in the most pressing manner, to come with her children to live with her during her husband's confinement, which she had like to have consented to, but being put upon her guard by Mrs. Atkinson, she afterwards peremptorily refused.

[To be concluded in our APPENDIX.]

On Account of the VIEW of CLAREMONT, which we have here exhibited, we shall give our Readers a brief Description of that noble Seat.

CLAREMONT, or Clare-Mount, is situate near Elther, on the left hand of the great road to Guilford in Surrey, and about 4 miles west of Epsom. It was originally a small house, built under a hill covered with wood, by the late Sir John Vanbrugh, whose peculiar taste in architecture is well known. His grace the duke of Newcastle purchased it, and at a great expence beautify'd the gardens, &c. and added to the house a large extent of buildings, in the same style with the original structure ; among which is one very spacious room, where his grace entertains foreign ambassadors, and where all the sumptuous dinners, which the duke makes in the country, are served up. There are indeed some circumstances which much abate the conveniences of this stately house : It stands so near the hill, that the moisture issuing from thence occasions it to be very damp ; and the winds being reverberated back from the woods on the house, cause most of the chimneys to smoke ; all which makes it a bad habitation in winter : But as it is the place to which his grace usually retires from publick business, he has spared

no expence to render it as agreeable as possible ; tho', as different persons have had the contrivance of his gardens and buildings, there is no uniform taste to be found in either. But it must be observed, that before the year 1747, great improvements were made ; a great addition of land taken in ; and the old parts of the park and gardens, were so much altered as to have quite a new appearance. The entrance into the park was brought nearer the great road, and two lodges built on the sides of the gates ; and many buildings have been erected in the park and gardens ; among the rest, a lofty summer-house, which affords a most delightful and extensive prospect.

A Description of the County of DURHAM.  
With a new MAP of the same.

THIS county is commonly called the Bishoprick of Durham ; for it is a county palatine, subject still in great measure, tho' much more anciently, to the bishop, who has a temporal as well as ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It had a parliament of its own before the time of Henry VII. who stripped the bishop of the essential parts of his palatine, or, indeed, royal power, tho' he has still some sort of civil jurisdiction ; but the county was not allowed to send members to the parliament of England till 1675. The diocese includes the county of Northumberland and bishoprick of Durham, containing in all 185 parishes. This county or bishoprick is of a triangular form, being from east to west about 35 miles long, and about 30 where broadest from north to south, and 107 in circumference. It is bounded on the north by the river Tine, which parts it from Northumberland ; on the east by the North Sea, or German ocean ; on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire ; and on the west by part of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It contains about 610,000 acres, is divided into 4 wakes, has 16 rivers, 20 bridges, 21 parks, and 4 castles ; and in it are one city, which gives name to the county, 8 market-towns, and 80 parishes. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county and two for the city : Those for the former, in the present parliament, are George Bowes and the Hon. Henry Vane, Esqrs. and for the latter, Henry Lambton and John Tempest, Esqrs. The air of this county is generally good, but sharp on the hills, and colder in the western than eastern parts. The west side has iron mines, the other parts are fruitful in corn and pasturage, are well inhabited, and about Sunderland produce excellent coals. Here are also some mines of lead, and quarries of marble ; but their main trade is in coals. The rivers and sea plentifully supply



supply the inhabitants with salmon and other fish. South Sheals, or Shields, is noted for a trade in coals and salt. In describing the places of note, we shall begin with the city, viz.

Durham, in a peninsula formed by the river Were, over which it has a large stone bridge, 200 computed, and 262 measured miles N. by W. from London. It stands pleasantly and commodiously on a gentle ascent, is of great antiquity, neatly and compactly built, surrounded with a wall, and defended by a large and strong castle. It is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry because of its pleasant situation and plenty of necessaries. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It is pretty large, and has 6 churches besides the cathedral, a stately Gothick structure, not much unlike Westminster-Abbey, and noted for its rich ornaments, plate, &c. The see was first at Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and the first bishops were Scots, who converted the Northumbrians, or North Saxons, about 634. It was removed to Durham about 995, and the cathedral soon became much frequented, because of the reliques of St. Cuthbert, one of the bishops of Lindisfarne, whom these people reckoned their tutelary saint against the Scots. To him this abbey or cathedral is dedicated, adorned with a high tower in the middle, and two spires at the west end. In one of the chapels is the tomb of venerable Bede. The prebendaries have convenient houses in the adjoining college-yard, and the bishop has his palace in the castle. The city has a very great market weekly on Saturday.

The other market-towns are, 1. Stockton, 18 miles S. E. from Durham, which from a poor town is of late grown very considerable, and a place of great business and resort, full of well-built houses, governed by a mayor, &c. having a large market on Saturdays, and driving a great trade in lead and butter, of which great quantities are sent to London and foreign parts. The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor, and it is famous for good ale.

2. Darlington, 12 miles S. W. of Stockton, is a large port town, consisting of several streets, having a spacious market-place, and a beautiful church with a high spire. The market is very considerable on Mondays, and it has a good manufacture in linen. At Oxenhall, near this place, are three pits, called Hell-Kettles, full of water: The common people tell many fabulous stories concerning them, and say they are bottomless. The deepest of them is 15 fathom, and lying near the Tees, they are thought to have a communication with it: Some think they were occasioned by an earthquake.

3. Bernard's, or Barnard's castle, 14 miles W. of Darlington, a small town, with a market on Wednesdays. Its chief trade is in stockings and bridles, and it gives title of lord to the family of Vane.

4. Auckland, or Bishop's-Auckland, 12 miles N. E. of Bernard's-castle, is well built, and pleasantly situate on the side of a hill, between the rivers Were and Gaunlefs. It has a good market on Thursday, and is principally noted for the bishop's stately palace, its curious chapel, and fine bridge.

5. Hartlepoole, 22 miles E. of Bishop's-Auckland, an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, his brethren, and subordinate officers. It is encompassed by the sea on all sides, except on the west, and is principally noted for its safe harbour, where the Newcastle coal fleets put in when the weather is bad. Its market is on Mondays.

6. Sunderland, 12 miles N. E. of Durham, another borough and sea-port town, populous and well-built, has a good harbour and coal trade, and a market on Friday. It has given title of earl to the family of Spencer since the reign of K. Charles I. and now to his grace the duke of Marlborough, son of the last earl by the second daughter of that victorious hero John duke of Marlborough.

7. Stanhope, 11 miles N. W. of Bishop's-Auckland, a small town, situate among parks, with a market on Tuesdays. It gives name and title of earl to a noble and ancient family; and it is remarkable that the Scots had well nigh surprized Edward III. in one of the parks, lord Douglas having advanced so far into his camp, as to cut the cords of his tent.

8. Stainthorpe, near the Tees, 6 miles E. of Bernard's-castle, a small town, with a market on Saturday.—Besides these, Wolsingham, Marwood, and Sedgfield, are marked in the Maps for market-towns.

At Salt-water Haugh, about a mile and an half from Durham, in the middle of the Were, is a salt spring, which in summer bubbles up 40 yards in length, and 10 in breadth; but in winter is lost among the freshes. The saltest water issues from a rock, upon the surface of which perfect salt is often found, when the weather is hot. The water that flows from it, is as salt as brine; and tho' it bears no proportion to the fresh water, makes the stream brackish for 100 yards below, and dyes the stones red. This brine, when boiled, yields a great quantity of bay-salt, not so palatable, but as good for any uses as common salt. Near this place a medicinal spring has been discovered, which is pretty much frequented, and reckoned good for several diseases.



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R Baldwin Jun<sup>r</sup> at the Rose in Peter's Vester Row





# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 499.

*I shall now give you a Debate we had in our Club upon the Reduction of 2000 Men, made last Year in the Number of Seamen employed in the Navy \*; in which Debate the first that spoke was Afranius Burrhus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

**A**S the motion I am to make is, I know, a little unpopular in this country, I must beg leave to give you at full length the reasons that have induced me to think of making it. Economy is at all times as beneficial to a society, as it is to a private family, but at present, Sir, it will not only be beneficial, but it is absolutely necessary for this nation. Under that heavy load of debt, which the expensive wars we have been engaged in have brought upon us, it is absolutely necessary to contract every article of publick expence, as far as is consistent with our present security, and with the preservation of that tranquillity, which we now so happily, and I may say, unexpectedly enjoy. In time of peace, I believe no man will think of adding to the number of our taxes, or of increasing any one of those we are now loaded with; and every one knows, that all our taxes, except the land and malt, are now mortgaged for raising the civil list revenue, or for paying the interest and principal of debts already contracted. That, indeed, which is allotted for paying off and sinking the principal of our debt, we may, now and then, in a case of necessity, make free with, because such is the publick credit of this kingdom, that none of its creditors desire to

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have any part of their principal paid off, notwithstanding the low rate of interest they have now agreed to accept of. But this sacred fund, meaning that we call the sinking fund, we ought as seldom as possible to divert from that use, for which it was originally intended; and no man, I suppose, will say, that in time of peace we ought to load our landed gentlemen with more than two or three shillings in the pound.

The produce of the land and malt tax is now so well known, Sir, that, I believe, I need not inform gentlemen, that the former at 3s. in the pound never brings into the Exchequer, clear of all deductions, full 1,500,000l. and the latter seldom, if ever, above 700,000l. therefore we ought to reduce our annual publick expence within 2,200,000l. or, if possible, within 1,700,000l. In these circumstances, I do not doubt but that many gentlemen have been turning their thoughts towards economy, and endeavouring to fix upon those articles of publick expence upon which a saving may be made, without risking that security we are now blessed with. Some of these gentlemen I have conversed with, and all I have talked to upon the subject, join with me in opinion, that 8000 seamen will be sufficient for the service of the ensuing year; so that we may reduce 2000 of those we had last year in the publick service, which will be a saving of 104,000l.

Last year, Sir, it was necessary to have 10,000 for several reasons that do not now exist, some of which I shall beg leave to mention. In the first place, at the beginning of last year it was to be apprehended that pirates might appear in some of the distant parts of the ocean, as has generally happened after a long war, when

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\* See London Magazine for Sept. last, p. 410.

great numbers of seamen of all maritime nations are disbanded, and cannot find employment in the merchant-service; and as this, had it happened, would have very much disturbed our trade, it was necessary to keep some ships in commission, that they might be ready to sail upon the first order, to intercept and destroy those enemies of mankind; but as none such have yet appeared, we may reasonably conclude, that we shall not now be troubled with any such, and therefore it is unnecessary to keep any ships in readiness for such a service.

In the next place, Sir, we had at the beginning of last year several more ships of war in the East-Indies, than we shall now have occasion for; and as those ships could not with any certainty be expected to return before the end of the year, we were obliged to provide for them during the whole, in order to prevent the nation's running in debt, which ought always to be avoided, if possible; for, I think, it is much better, at the beginning of every session, to have some publick money to dispose of, than to have an account brought in of services incurred and not provided for. In the third place, we were last year obliged to have a good many ships in the Mediterranean, on account of disputes and contests we then had with some of the nations bordering upon that sea; but as these disputes are all now accommodated in an amicable manner, or in a fair way of being so, we shall next year have occasion for very few ships in that part of the world.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that the next year's service will not require such a number of seamen, as was necessary during the last; and as less than 10,000 (for we had but 9800 in actual pay) supplied all our occasions last year, I am persuaded, that 8000 will be fully sufficient for the year ensuing. Besides, I have taken all possible pains to inform myself of the several services thought ne-

cessary in former times of peace, and I find, that with 8000 seamen we may keep as many and as good station ships, in the East and West-Indies, on the coast of Africa, and in the Mediterranean, as have usually been employed in a time of settled tranquillity, and yet may have always 4000 at home, which would be sufficient for guarding our own coasts, and even for enabling us to fit out a very powerful squadron upon any sudden emergency, because here at home, we may always, in a few days, add double the number, in case it should be found necessary.

In this opinion I am confirmed, Sir, by considering, that in the year 1725, we had but 5800 seamen in actual pay; and no gentleman can suppose, that all necessary services were not then fully supplied, when I inform him, that the lord Berkeley, Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, and Mr. Cockburn then sat at the admiralty board. If then so small a number as 5800 was at that time sufficient for supplying all necessary services, can any one imagine, that 8000 will not now be sufficient for the same purpose? I know, I shall be told of the late great preparations of the French, and their diligent application to the increase of their marine; and I confess, that of late we have been by our Gazettes pretty much amused with these accounts; but those accounts are very much exaggerated; for all they have done yet can hardly be called a restoring of their marine, after what it suffered in the late war, and there is a very great difference between building of ships and fitting them out to sea. They must build yet a long time before they can be upon an equal footing with us; and were they now upon an equal footing with us, as to the numbers and rates of ships, we have no occasion to keep a great number of seamen in actual pay, because it is known, that we can raise seamen, and fit out ships, faster



faster than they ever could, or, I hope, ever will be able to do.

I therefore hope, Sir, that by these phantoms, which are dressed up by our news papers in order to amuse their readers, gentlemen will not allow themselves to be frightened into a greater expence than is necessary for the present service, especially as there is not the least appearance that France has any immediate design of coming to a rupture with this nation. Gentlemen should upon this occasion reflect, that if in time of peace we keep up a greater number of seamen than we have any call for, it may disable us from keeping up, in time of war, such a number as may then be absolutely necessary for our safety at home, and the preservation of our dominions in different parts of the world. This, tho' a distant danger, ought to be a present dread; and will have great weight with every one who considers, that now in time of peace we must pay off a considerable part of our present debt, otherwise we can expect no credit for carrying on any future war. This has with me a weight superior to every other consideration; and will, I hope, be my excuse for moving, That 8000 men only be employed in the sea service for this current year.

*The next that spoke in this Debate was C. Numisius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**W**HAT the noble lord has been pleased to say to us, seems to me something like the fabulous Scylla, as described by Virgil, all beauty above, all deformity below; and if what he proposes should be complied with, it will be as pernicious to our marine, as that monster was to the marine of the ancients. His lordship set out with a maxim, which I highly approve

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of. Economy must always be of great service to states as well as private families; and I shall heartily agree to its being absolutely necessary for us in our present distressed circumstances; for distressed I must call them, when it is of all sides admitted, that we can hardly support our government in time of peace, without laying violent hands on that sacred treasure designed for the discharge of our debts. But however necessary economy may be to us, I must be of opinion, that what the noble lord advises, would be a beginning at the wrong end. Instead of beginning we should end with, or rather at our navy; for we have already reduced our number of seamen more than we ought ever to do. At least, we should reduce every other article of expence, before we think of making any farther reduction of that which is really the palladium of this country, I mean the number we have of brave and experienced seamen. Other countries may have as many ships as we; and particularly France, if they will be at the expence, may in a few years exceed us in number and strength of ships; but ships of war, without seamen, are like fortify'd towns without garisons, only fit to be taken or destroyed by an enemy; and unless it be our own fault, neither France, nor any country in the whole world, can ever exceed us, or equal us in number of brave and experienced seamen.

This, Sir, is an advantage which we have from nature, not from our conduct; for our late conduct has been such, we have treated our sailors in such a harsh manner, as if we designed to banish from our dominions every man that could pretend to be a sailor; and indeed, considering our methods of pressing, our method of paying them their wages, and our method of turning them over from ship to ship, I am surpris'd that any of our common men ever enter into

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the sea service, or into any sort of business that may furnish a pretence for pressing them into that service; for their case is the more grievous, as they live in a country where no other sort of men, above the character of a vagabond, can, even in time of war, be pressed into any service; whereas a man who has been bred a sailor, may by custom be pressed into the government's service, not only in time of war, but as often as a minister takes it into his head to fit out a squadron; and this must always be the case as long as we keep such a small number of seamen in the publick service in time of peace; for it is ridiculous to think of any other method for preventing the necessity of pressing, but that of keeping a sufficient number in pay even in time of peace. The merchants must always have a certain proportion of expert seamen in their service, for the safe navigating of their ships, and will give any wages rather than not have them; therefore, when there is a sudden and great demand for such seamen for the publick service, the merchants must and will give greater wages than the publick can afford to give, consequently we cannot expect that many expert seamen will enter voluntarily into the publick, when they can have higher wages in the merchant-service; and this must always be the consequence of our keeping a small number of seamen in the publick service in time of peace. But if we should in time of peace keep 15 or 20,000 expert seamen in the publick service, we should seldom want any from the merchant-service: We should never want above 8 or 10,000, and that number the merchants could always spare, by employing landmen in their stead; so that they would never be obliged to outbid the publick, and numbers of expert young seamen would list voluntarily in the government's service upon every occasion, if it were for no other reason but for the sake of novelty.

Gentlemen must from hence see, Sir, that the noble lord has put the necessity we are under of keeping a number of seamen in the publick service, even in time of peace, upon a very wrong foundation. It is not for protection, Sir, we do so. We have no occasion for protection, when there is neither enemy nor pirate to be met with in the ocean. If protection were the only reason, we should have no occasion for keeping one ship in commission, or one sailor in pay, during a time of profound tranquillity. But the true reason, and indeed the only reason for our keeping any ship in commission, or any sailor in pay, when there is neither enemy nor pirate to be apprehended, is to preserve our character as a maritime power, and to prevent our being reduced to the necessity of that oppressive and pernicious practice of pressing seamen into the service of the government; and will the noble lord say, can any man say, that 8000 men is sufficient for this purpose.

Sir, I will be bold to say, that 15,000 is not fully sufficient for this purpose; 20,000 expert and able seamen is the least the government should always have in its service; and if we should resolve to have no useless troops at home, nor any princes in our pay abroad, in time of peace, nor any sine-cure places, extravagant salaries, or unmerited pensions in time of peace or war, I will say, that we might keep 20,000 seamen in pay in time of peace, without ever allowing the annual expence to exceed the annual produce of the malt-tax and a land tax of 2s. in the pound; for in that case his majesty might spare to apply 100,000l. or two yearly out of the civil list revenue, towards supporting our navy, which, I am very sure, would be more effectual for gaining him the good-will of his people, the surest foundation of his throne, than double that sum applied towards maintaining

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taining a numerous mercenary army; for I hope, no king of this realm ever will, I am sure, his present majesty never did, attempt to have a mercenary parliament.

But, Sir, the loss of our character as a maritime power, and the continuance of our necessity of pressing, are not the only fatal consequences of such a great reduction of seamen; it will always be, and I fear has lately been, attended with a much worse than either: I mean that of forcing our seamen into foreign service; and every one knows, where they will be joyfully received, and better treated than ever they were in their native country. At the end of the last war we had above 40,000 seamen in the government's service; and during the war such a number of young men had been bred up to the sea, that before the end of it, the merchant-service was almost fully stocked. We have since the war already reduced above 30,000; and it is impossible to suppose, that one half of them could get employment in our merchant-service: It is equally impossible to suppose, that the other half could get any employment at land: What then has become of them? Some of them, 'tis true, have miserably perished at Tyburn, or more miserably rotted and starved in our jails, by the cruelty of our usurers; but the number cannot be very considerable; and therefore I think it highly probable, that they have gone by thousands into the French or Spanish service. Can we imagine that, in case of a war, they would return upon a proclamation? If any of them inclined to do so, they would be prevented; and as to the rest, we should probably find them the most desperate enemies we have to deal with.

Other gentlemen, Sir, may call this great reduction of seamen economy; but for the reasons I have mentioned, I always thought it the

height of imprudence; and it is the more unaccountable, as we have shewn no such œconomy in any one other article of the publick expence. It is indeed impossible to account for our late conduct, or to reconcile what some gentlemen now say, with their way of talking two or three years ago. Those gentlemen were then for keeping up a great number of seamen by land as well as by sea\*; it is true, they at first proposed but 3000 of these land seamen, but if their scheme had taken effect, that body of new sort of seamen was soon to have been augmented to 10,000; and it is remarkable, that they had at the same time a scheme for making slaves both of our seamen† and soldiers. They then talked of nothing but preserving our superiority at sea, and keeping our navy always in a respectable condition. Pressing was then set in the most hideous light; and this scheme of land seamen, was to prevent our being ever reduced to the necessity of making use of such a method for manning our navy. But their enslaving scheme was defeated, and the other shewn to be ridiculous; and now since they find they cannot make slaves of our seamen, they are for having as few of them as possible in the publick service. Soldiers are now their only darlings; and therefore we must maintain twice as many of them as we have any occasion for in time of peace, even tho' we should thereby lose our superiority at sea, the preserving of which has cost us so many millions of pounds, and so many thousands of lives.

I say cost us, Sir; for the preservation of our superiority at sea was the popular pretence made use of for inducing us to engage so deeply in the war, both in king William and queen Anne's reign. Our taking a number of land auxiliaries into our pay, and raising numerous land armies, was then thought to be the

\* See London Magazine for 1750, p. 153. † See Ditto, p. 177.



the most proper means for preserving our superiority at sea ; and now, rather than dismiss our land armies, rather than not have land auxiliaries in our pay, we are to give up that superiority. Really, Sir, if this were not too serious an affair, I could not help comparing it to a scene in the *Rehearsal*, where the hero employs and bribes the nurse to gain the mistress, and after being at a large expence, neglects the mistress and marries the nurse. I hope, we have not yet played the fool and married our land armies and foreign auxiliaries : If we have not, I think, we should dismiss both, rather than give up our superiority at sea.

Let us consider, Sir, that in case of a war with France, and we should lose our superiority at sea but for one summer, it would be gone for ever. If our enemies were masters at sea, none of our foreign auxiliaries could come to our assistance ; and twice the number of troops we have now on foot, would be utterly unable to defend us ; for France would by means of her fleet pour in her numerous armies upon us, and as we have no fortified towns, if our army could not keep the field, she would in a few days be in possession of our capital and our seat of government, by which we should be forced to submit to what terms of peace she pleased to prescribe ; and those terms would be such as would for ever prevent our being able to recover a superiority by sea. I know it may be said, that our allies and foreign auxiliaries would fly to our assistance, by attacking the frontier of France. From an old proverb, Sir, I have reason to doubt it. Help yourself, it is said, and all your friends will help you. This was lately confirmed in the case of the brave queen of Hungary, now empress of Ger-

in that way endeavour to assist us : We know they are not very alert at sieges ; and before they could be masters of one of the French frontier towns, the French armies would be masters of this kingdom. I therefore think, there is nothing more certain, than that our very being, as a free independent nation, depends entirely upon our being always masters at sea ; and for this purpose we must have seamen as well as ships. Nay, if we must begin our economy with our navy, where, I believe, it will end too, we should, I think, begin with our ships rather than our seamen ; because we cannot make seamen so fast as we can make ships ; and the seamen in the merchant-service are never all at our command : Many of them are at all times abroad, or at a great distance from our docks ; and considering their late treatment, all, I believe, would avoid the service by absconding.

I am therefore afraid, Sir, that if this reduction takes place, we should not be able in some months to fit out such a squadron as the French may now in a few days put to sea ; and no man, surely, can now be ignorant of the French method of beginning a war. The noble lord was pleased to say, that they are now only restoring their marine, and repairing the losses they suffered in the late war. I wish it may be so ; but if my information be right, and it is a little more authentick than common news papers, their maritime force is already much beyond what it was at the beginning of the last war, and they are every day augmenting it with indefatigable industry, and at a great expence. Every one knows this who has any correspondence in France, and it is highly probable it should be so ; for the last war has convinced them, that in case of a war with this nation, their commerce and their colonies will always be at our mercy, unless they are at least equal to us at sea.

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Therefore, I am sure, it is not now a proper time for us to lessen our own and add to their maritime power, by reducing our seamen, and thereby forcing numbers of them into the French service. What number of seamen we had in actual service in the year 1725, I do not know; but there were 10,000 voted and provided for by parliament; and if the lords of the admiralty took upon them to reduce their number, the then circumstances of Europe was in some measure a justification of their conduct; for France was then under a minority, quite regardless of their marine, and almost at the eve of a rupture with Spain. Can we then be so mad as to make any thing done at that time, a precedent for doing the same thing now? Besides, we all know, that this reduction in 1725 was followed by a most violent press for seamen the beginning of the very next year.

The noble lord was likewise pleased to inform us, Sir, that the whole number voted by parliament was not last year employed. As his lordship has said it, I do not doubt of its having been so; but can it be said, that all necessary services were provided for? We had not so much as one man of war upon the coast of Africa, nor had we one upon the coast of Nova Scotia; for which reason I am resolved to take the first opportunity to move for an inquiry into the present state of those two parts of the world, the care of which is of the utmost importance both to our trade and navigation; and as the French, by means of their Indians, are carrying on a sort of war against us in the latter, I must think it was an egregious neglect to leave it so much exposed. If it be left so for the year ensuing, I shall look upon it as a most wicked design; and in order to obviate every pretence for leaving it so exposed, I must be against the noble lord's

motion, but shall not make any till I see how the house seems to be inclined.

Q. Opimius stood up next, and spoke to this Effect.

A Mr. President,  
S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last has prevented me, in taking notice of the difference between the sentiments, or, at least, the expressions of some gentlemen at present, and what they were for these last two or three years; but as words may be forgot, or may be alledged to be misrepresented, I shall beg leave to read to you some parts of the speeches from the throne, and addresses of this house for the last two sessions. In his majesty's speech from the throne at the opening of the session in November, 1748, his words are these, *and our signal successes at sea must ever be remembered to the glory of the British fleet, and entitle it to the particular attention and support of this nation.* To which we answered in our address, *We are truly sensible of the importance of that signal success, which has attended your majesty's arms at sea, thro' the course of the war, and are fully convinced, how necessary it is to maintain our fleets in perfect strength and order, even in times of the most profound peace.* Again, at the opening of last session, in November, 1749, his majesty, in his speech from the throne, after having told us, that he desired only such supplies as should be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation, adds thus: *And in this view I must earnestly recommend to you the maintaining of my fleet in its full strength.* To which we answer in our address, that we would grant such supplies as should be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation, *which, we say, cannot be better provided for, than by main-*

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*taining the fleet in such a condition, as may enable your majesty to preserve that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of Great-Britain.*

Sir, we know that in this house the speech from the throne is always A looked on, and I believe, very justly, as the speech of the ministers; and I am sorry to say, that for many years the address of this house upon that occasion, may with the same justice be looked on as the address of the ministers; we may therefore, from B the words which I have read, judge what were the sentiments, or at least the pretended sentiments of our ministers at the opening of the last two sessions of parliament; but this last summer, I do not know how, they have taken up quite another C way of thinking; for since that time, the security and welfare, the weight and influence of this nation is not, in their opinion, to be provided for, by maintaining our fleet in perfect strength and order, but by strengthening and securing the tranquillity of D the empire, and for that purpose taking most of its princes into our pay; and in consequence of this their new way of thinking, we find not a word relating to our navy or fleet, either in his majesty's speech, or the address of this house, at the opening E of this session. Economy is now the word, and at the same time that we are throwing away our money upon princes, that may desert, or perhaps declare against us, as soon as a war happens, we must, for the sake of saving a little money, banish F or starve a great number of our brave seamen.

I say a little money, Sir; for I was surpris'd to hear the noble lord suppose, that by reducing 2000 seamen we should save 104,000l. He certainly understands the affairs of the navy, and he must know, tho', I believe, he did not reflect, that out of the 4l. a month allowed for each seaman, near one half is reckoned

for wear and tear, and for ordnance service; so that a considerable part of what is saved in the reduction, must be added to the ordinary of our navy, and therefore I reckon that the most we can save by reducing 2000 seamen, will not amount to more than 64,000l; and our foreign subsidies, if we go on with them, as I suspect we shall, will soon exceed this sum. But even as to this 64,000l. can we think, that the whole will be money actually saved? If we reduce 2000 this year, we may probably have occasion for them the very next; and unless we have recourse to the infamous method of pressing men into the service, we must, in order to get what we want, raise the wages of all the seamen in the publick service, by which we shall add to the next year's expence more than we have saved by our ill-judged economy in this; with this further disadvantage, that we shall thereby raise the wages of all the seamen in the merchant-service, which our commerce cannot well bear; for as we are now rivalled in commerce by almost all the nations in Europe, our navigation must suffer by every additional expence we bring upon it; and as some branches of our trade, particularly that of Hamburgh, are already carried on by foreign ships and foreign seamen, our merchants may at last be obliged to carry on every branch of our trade, so far as is consistent with the act of navigation, by foreign ships and foreign seamen.

This, Sir, is a consequence which we have great reason to dread, and will, in my opinion, be an infallible consequence, if we continue such harsh usage towards our poor seamen, as we have practis'd for some years past. By the frequency and severity of pressing, we have not only rendered the condition of our sailors worse than that of any other part of his majesty's subjects, but when pressed, we have used them in a cruel manner, by



by turning them over from ship to ship for a long tract of years, by dismissing them the moment we found we had no further occasion for their service, and by neglecting to pay them their wages for a great number of years. Our ministers A know too well, that a navy debt is the debt which the nation will always most chearfully provide for; and therefore, if any service must go in arrear, they take care it shall be that of our navy. By this means it is known, that our seamen have been B sometimes kept for ten years without their wages, which exposes them to the cruel mercy of usurers and extortioners, or obliges them to sell their wages for one half of what they have a right to demand. This usage will in time so much diminish C the number of British sailors, that it will be impossible to find any such even for the merchant-service, without giving them higher wages than are given by any of our rivals in commerce: The consequence of this must be, that our merchants will D employ foreign ships and sailors in all branches of trade, where they can be employed by our act of navigation; and with respect to those branches of trade, where by that act foreign ships or sailors cannot be employed, they must be entirely given up to foreigners, unless it be our plantation trade, where we cannot be rivalled by foreigners: Even that trade it will be very difficult to keep to ourselves, when the people in our plantations find, that they can have all sorts of commodities at a cheaper rate from F foreign countries than from their own.

In short, Sir, the consequences from the reduction proposed may be so fatal, and the saving can be so small, that I think, we ought at least to continue the establishment of last year; therefore I hope the noble lord will withdraw the motion he has made, and make a new motion for 10,000 seamen for the service of the ensuing year.

December, 1751.

*The next that spoke was Servilius Priscus, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I BELIEVE it has very seldom happened, that any one in my station, or in the station of the noble lord who made you this motion, ever argued for a diminution of the publick expence; but the circumstances of this nation are such at present, that, in my opinion, every man who has the prosperity of his country sincerely at heart, must be for saving as much of the publick money as possible. We must save, Sir: We must save as much as possible upon every article; and as this is the first article of the publick expence, that has in this session been brought before us, I hope, gentlemen will consider without prejudice, whether a little may not be saved even upon this, which is deservedly the most favourite article of the publick charge. Our army is not now before us; therefore I wish gentlemen would avoid making comparisons between our army and navy, for they are always invidious, and may prove dangerous. When our army is brought before us, E we must save upon that article too, if it should be found consistent with our immediate safety; but suppose we were to disband one half of our army, that would be no argument for our keeping more seamen in pay than is necessary. Therefore the question now F before us is not, whether we shall save upon the article of our army or upon that of our navy: We must save upon both, if possible; consequently, the only question now under consideration is, whether 8000 seamen will be sufficient for the service of the ensuing year; and I rejoice in the opinion, which I have formed from the most diligent enquiry, and the best information I could get from those who

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are best acquainted with the nature of that service, and with the present situation of our rivals in naval power. From that information I am convinced, that 8000 seamen will be fully sufficient for the ensuing year; and in our present circumstances, under our present load of debts and taxes, surely, no gentleman will say, that we ought to keep a man more than is sufficient for that service.

I shall grant, Sir, that in the present question our character as a maritime power, and the supply of our navy upon any sudden emergency without distressing trade, are both to be considered; for as to that of pressing, I am of opinion, that it is impossible to prevent the necessity of it, by any other method than that of keeping, in time of peace, as many seamen in pay, as we could have occasion for in time of war. Suppose we were in time of peace to keep 20,000 seamen in pay, we should want 20,000 more upon the first breaking out of a war, and it would be impossible for us to get that number without pressing; because our merchants will always give higher wages than the publick can afford to give, and no man, or at least very few, will ever chuse to list in the publick service, when they can have higher wages in that of the merchants. To supply our navy, upon the breaking out of a war, without pressing, is therefore to me a chimera; and every project hitherto offered for preventing the necessity of pressing has upon examination appeared to be chimerical. It would be the same in the land service, if no man could be a soldier but he that had served a seven years apprenticeship to the trade; but as every plowman, every tradesman, or servant, may be a soldier, we have hitherto found volunteers or vagabonds enough for supplying that service; tho', if the war should become so heavy as not to find from thence a sufficient supply, we should then be reduced to the

necessity of pressing for the land as well as sea service.

In my opinion therefore, Sir, it is impossible to prevent our being reduced to the necessity of pressing at the beginning of a war, by any other method but that of keeping in time of peace as large, or very near as large a number of seamen in the pay of the publick, as we can have occasion for at the breaking out of a war; and this, I think, no man will ever advise, especially in our present circumstances; consequently, when we are to consider what number of seamen may be necessary in time of peace, we are to have regard only to the preserving of our character as a maritime power, and to that of preventing our being obliged to bring too great a distress upon our trade, when we happen to be involved in war, which, I hope, will not be for many years to come. It is this regard alone, Sir, that in time of peace obliges us to keep any ship in commission, or any able seaman in the pay of the publick; for I agree with the Hon. gentleman, that at present, as we have neither enemy nor pirate to fear, we should not otherwise have any occasion to put the publick to this expence.

Now, Sir, with regard to our character as a maritime power, it depends more upon the number of ships we have ready to put in commission, and the number of seamen we have at command, than upon the number we have at any time in commission, or in the actual service of the publick. With regard to the latter, it must always depend upon the conduct of our neighbours, or of those who can be called our rivals in naval power: When they keep few ships in commission, and few seamen in pay, we may take that opportunity to save the publick money by following their example; and as soon as they begin to increase their expence that way, we ought

to increase ours, in order to guard against any surprize. This his majesty may do, should he find it necessary; and if it should be necessarily done, I am persuaded, next session would make it good, and that I am for trusting to rather than A for granting more money than appears to be necessary; for notwithstanding the post I have the honour to enjoy under his majesty, I shall never be for putting more money into the hands of ministers than there appears to be occasion for, B because I had rather see the parliament granting money for services incurred and not provided for, than calling ministers to an account for a waste of publick money, which they had been tempted to commit, by having more than was necessary put C into their possession.

Our character as a maritime power may therefore be preserved by keeping our ships of war always in perfect trim, by encouraging our commerce and fisheries, and by having always a number of seamen in the D publick service, equal to that of any of our rivals; and for this last purpose 8000 must for next year be sufficient, because there is no potentate in Europe has at present so many in actual service. This number will likewise, in my opinion, be sufficient for preventing our being obliged to distress our trade upon the appearance of any rupture; for it has been admitted, that we may take 10,000 seamen from our trade without distressing it, and with that number added to what we have, and such a proportion of F landmen as the service will admit of, we may in a few weeks fit out a more powerful squadron, than any state in Europe can in several months fit out against us; and if we should want a greater number, we know how to supply our trade, by giving G them leave to employ foreign seamen; which leads me to consider that concern some gentlemen seem to be under, lest multitudes of our

seamen may have lately gone into foreign service. It is a laudable concern, Sir, a concern which I am glad to see gentlemen affected with; but to alleviate their fears in this respect, I must observe, that during the war multitudes of landmen of all professions entered into the sea service, and multitudes of foreign seamen were employed by our merchants: The former have returned to their usual employments at land, and the latter to their respective native countries. To this I shall add, that great numbers of our own seamen, who were provident enough to save something out of the high wages they received, and the many prizes they were concerned in taking during the war, are now settled in some C business or employment at land, either here or in our plantations; and from all these we may, I believe, account for the whole number that have been dismissed the government's service, without supposing that many of them have gone into foreign service. For my own part, I am convinced, that very few of our seamen have gone into foreign service, except such as had lost all character at home, or were become liable to severe punishment for some atrocious crime; and such as dare, will, I am E persuaded, return as soon as possible; for there is no country in the world where the seamen are so well provided for as in this, nor any country where they are not exposed to all the hardships that are complained of in this.

The fears, therefore, of our seamen being gone into the service of France, however laudable, are, in my opinion, groundless; and as to the apprehensions some gentlemen have from what we hear of the efforts of France to restore or increase their marine, we cannot, surely, have any thing to fear from thence for this ensuing year; for in that time it will be absolutely impossible for France so to increase their marine,



as to be able to cope with us at sea ; and they smarted so severely in the last war, that I believe, they will take care not to come to a rupture with this nation, till they think themselves at least a match for us at sea. If ever they should grow so A vain, I hope, they will find themselves mistaken ; especially, if we take care to preserve a powerful alliance upon the continent, ready to attack them by land, if they should ever venture to attack us by sea ; and for this purpose nothing can be so effectual as that of securing the internal quiet of Germany, by getting a king of the Romans chosen. If by a few subsidies we can do this, it will be money as well laid out as any that was ever expended by this nation ; for France will be cautious C of disturbing the tranquillity of this kingdom, or of Europe, unless they have a well-grounded hope of being able to stir up a civil war in Germany ; and I am sure, it is not our business to provoke France to a rupture, which some gentlemen seem D to be aiming at, by endeavouring to create jealousies and misunderstandings between the two nations.

No gentleman, surely, Sir, supposes that we can send to France, to enjoin them not to build any more ships of war, or not to increase E their marine, under the pain of our declaring war against them, if they did. All Europe would confederate against us, should we assume any such dictatorial power. All we can do therefore is, to take care to be equal, if not superior, to France in F naval strength. How is this to be done ? Not by squandering our money upon useless armaments in time of peace, but by saving as much as possible, and encouraging our commerce, our fisheries and our plantations. If we do this, we have got so G much the start of France, and have such an advantage from our situation, that it will never be in their power to come up with us. They

may build ships, they may even exceed us in number and strength of ships, as the Spaniards did in queen Elizabeth's time ; but unless they have expert and able seamen to navigate and fight those ships, they will, in case of a war, only serve to adorn our naval triumphs. So far therefore from being afraid of the French efforts towards establishing a superior naval power, I think, we ought to be glad to hear of it, because it is an attempt in which they B can never succeed ; and the expence they are at in this way, will render them the less able to defend themselves against our confederates at land, in case of a new war.

I hope, Sir, I have now allayed gentlemen's fears of the growing maritime power of France : I hope I have shewn, that 8000 seamen will, for this next year at least, be fully sufficient for all necessary purposes ; and as to the saving by the reduction, I shall grant, it will not be so considerable as I could wish ; but as the wear and tear, and sea ordnance, do not cost near so much when ships are laid up, as when they are in commission, the saving will be more considerable than the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, was pleased to reckon. Something, 'tis true, must be added to the ordinary of the navy on account of the ships that are to be laid up ; but it will not amount to 40,000*l.* nor half the money ; and a saving of above fourscore thousand pounds, cannot be looked on as a trifle in our present circumstances. As to the difference of sentiments, which he was at such pains to point out to us, it is a difference which I cannot yet discover : His majesty is not, surely, to repeat every year the same thing in his speech from the throne ; and when he does not mention the fleet, we cannot properly take notice of it in our address ; but I can take upon me to say, that his majesty and all his servants have now the care of the fleet as much at heart,

heart, as they had two years ago, or at any preceding time : As a proof of this, all our ships are now in perfect order, a very few excepted, a very large sum has been this last year laid out in buildings, rebuildings and repairs of the navy, and I believe, gentlemen will find, that a considerable sum will this year be asked, and, I hope, granted for the same purpose. In short, Sir, our navy cost us this last year above a million sterling, which is more than can be raised by a land tax of 2s. in the pound ; and notwithstanding the reduction proposed, it will, I believe, this next year cost us near 850,000l ; both which articles of expence I highly approve of, because I shall always be for reducing the number of seamen in the pay of the publick, rather than to neglect keeping our ships in compleat repair ; for from our commerce and fisheries, both which will, I hope, increase every day, we may have seamen when we want them, but can no where have ships unless we have them of our own, and ready for service. For this reason, Sir, and because I do not think that, during the course of this year, we can stand in need of more than 8000 seamen, I shall be for concurring with the noble lord in the motion he has been pleased to make.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued, and this DEBATE concluded in our APPENDIX.*]

*Continuation of the Remarks on Proposals lately made for repealing most of the Poor Laws, and for erecting COUNTY WORK-HOUSES.*  
(See p. 499.)

III. I NOW come to shew, that the making the proposed alterations in the laws relating to the poor, and erecting county work-houses, will be attended with very burdensome and cruel circumstances, both with regard to the poor themselves, and to parishes.

In order to make the case quite

plain with regard to the poor, I shall divide them into three classes, and consider who are commonly chargeable, viz. 1. The old, lame, and infirm. 2. Those that are burdened with a sick or numerous family. 3. Those that reduce themselves to beggary, by a drunken, vicious, and lewd course of life.

To dispatch these last in the first place, I shall observe here concerning them, once for all, that they ought to be confined to hard labour, in Bridewells or publick work-houses, (and for *them only* there ought to be such) and kept from all strong liquors ; on purpose to try whether they can be reformed. And if, upon a trial or two, they will not amend, but persist in their drunken or vicious course, then they ought to be transported to places where they can be doomed to perpetual work. For, indeed, they deserve little or no compassion, being only a burden upon the earth, and the pests of society.

But to the other two sorts of poor the utmost compassion is due.

And towards them it is most particularly exerted, in relieving them *parochially* ; either by a moderate weekly allowance ; or by taking them into a work-house erected in each parish, and there employing them according to their skill and abilities.

I say, in relieving them *parochially*. For, if they are old, lame, and infirm, they generally have the advantage and comfort of living with some of their children, who use them with filial tenderness, and contribute some share towards their support and maintenance. And being in places where they are well known, if their behaviour has been tolerably honest, inoffensive, and regular, they get a great deal of comfortable relief, either in alms or victuals, from their charitable and well-disposed neighbours. By which means they are content with an allowance

allowance comparatively small ; but, under their circumstances, sufficient. All which advantages would absolutely be lost, by hurrying them away from all their friends and relations, and confining them in places extremely disagreeable at best ; where no regard would, or could be had to their past good behaviour.

Besides, a poor old person, as his health permits, with his little weekly allowance, may earn somewhat, by picking up stones, or such easy employments. But if he is lodged in one of these castles in the air (county work-houses) unused as he is to the works there generally carried on, spinning or the like ; it is not one shilling, or perhaps two, or three, a week, that can maintain him there. All which, besides the loss of his work, is so much loss to the stock of the community.

As to the younger sort of poor, those that are burdened with a sick or numerous family ; they are employed by the respective parishes to which they belong, in husbandry, or other suitable works ; and, when that is not sufficient, they are otherwise provided for, in the most frugal and judicious manner. Perhaps, six-pence a week to pay a poor family's house-rent, with a few additional shillings in case of illness, enables them to live with comfort : But if you take a man, and his family, of, perhaps, 4 or 5 children, into one of the supposed county work-houses ; how much larger an expence, and consequently how great an injury will that be to the community ? And in every family so taken, there would be always several too young to do the least work.

To which must be added this very material consideration, that the allowance which the several and respective parishes make to their own poor, either in money, or in parochial work-houses, is *spent again amongst themselves* ; whereas, according to the ill-concerted project of county work-houses, many of the parishes that would be forced to contribute towards their maintenance, could not reap the least benefit from them.

But, to proceed to shew what further burdensome and cruel circumstances the erecting of county work-houses would be attended with, both with regard to the poor themselves, and to parishes :

To the poor themselves, they would be extremely uneasy and vexatious. For, how grievous must it be to every human creature, to be torn, and banished at once, from the sight and comfort of all their friends and relations ; and to be confined in a place disagreeable enough in itself for the stench, the hurry, and the noise, unavoidable even in small and paro-

chial work-houses ; but which would be quite intolerable in the supposed and imaginary vast county ones ?

Perhaps, this would but little affect the bold, the impudent, and the vicious poor, who (if they cannot have a plentiful allowance, to spend in their own way, not indeed a very honest one ; which is what all such creatures covet, out of, and without a work-house) do in general little regard where they are placed, provided they are not killed with work, and have their bellies well filled.

But how deeply, how sensibly, how grievously, would it affect the honest, the sober, and the modest poor ! For fear of being sent thither, they would undergo any hardships, rather than apply for relief ; and I may affirm with great truth, that thousands and ten thousands of the better sort of poor would, by that means, yearly starve and perish in the nation. And if any persons can be so inhuman as to drive the poor, our fellow-creatures, and fellow-christians, to such dreadful alternative, they must have lost all compassion. No tender mind can really think of so wild and cruel a project, all the circumstances of it considered, without horror. It would indeed keep away the poor, and lessen their number, but it would be by starving of them. In a word, it would be doing a visible evil, that good may come of it.

From what has happened in places where work house corporations, including many parishes, have been set up, these ill consequences would inevitably follow : For human nature is always and every where the same.

The poor in general would be nastily kept, and the old and infirm, especially, over-run with vermin, and very much neglected ; their great number not admitting of a better care.

They would be pinched every way, and as much as possible got from them by their inspectors. And the best and most careful guardians in the world could not by any means prevent it, unless they were always to live with them, and see them served with meat, drink, &c.

For, let the most sanguine promoters of this airy design be assured, that it is extremely difficult to get honest and suitable governors, even of parochial and small work-houses, much more of larger, or county ones : Where the care and confinement must be stricter, and the temptations and opportunities to make great gains, and consequently to dishonesty, much greater. Such governors may be good for a little while, or appear so : But the air of those places is infectious. Most of those that have



have come into them with a fair reputation, have soon been tainted. And, indeed, none but needy persons would undertake that task, and with a view to make a penny of it. For, who that do not want it, would take that monstrous and inexpressible trouble upon themselves? A new generation therefore must arise, before any real or lasting good could be expected from county work-houses, or their keepers.

With regard to parishes, there is one great, or rather intolerable burden, which I have not yet mentioned, and which need be but just mentioned; so evident it is. And that is, the most enormous expence that would be laid upon the whole kingdom, and every distinct parish therein\*, for the building of such large edifices, or rather little towns, as would be necessary for the accommodation, and employment, of several hundreds of poor gathered together. In the account of which ought to be taken, the dishonesty and the various and numberless impositions of workmen, usual and almost unavoidable in all publick works.

Perhaps you will say, that great care will be taken by persons of quality and fortune †, to prevent all frauds and impositions. To which I answer, so it will, perhaps, for a little while. A present publick-spirited generation may do so: And, by that means, such a project might possibly turn to account for a few years. But I can safely affirm, it would be but for a very few years. For gentlemen will soon be tired to attend, if no emolument follows: And especially, if such attendance too much interferes with their necessary business, or diversions, as I assure them from experience it very much would. In such a case, it would unavoidably happen, as it hath done before in work-house corporations and other large work-houses ‡: That is, the care of them devolves upon a set of interested, and generally of the lowest and most despicable, wretches; who attend only on purpose to put off their bad wares, at an exorbitant, and a double price, from what they could honestly sell them to common customers.

Things of a publick nature are always neglected. What is every body's business, is no body's business; at least in this selfish

age, when all publick virtue, and publick spirit, are too much disregarded.

I must add this further observation, that it would not be so easy a matter to get employment for the armies of poor confined in county work-houses, as gentlemen seem to imagine. That point appears to be the least in their thoughts, which should really be one of the chief. In counties where manufactures are carried on, possibly some employment might be got for these work-houses; tho' in such places the work is generally so ill done, and in so coarse and slovenly a manner, that good tradesmen do not care to employ them. But in counties where there is no manufacture, or where husbandry is the sole employment, what sort of business can you employ them in?—In picking straws?—Ah, say you, we will get a stock, and set them to work. But how will you dispose of their work?—Most manufactures are already overstocked. And any one that you could set up, would presently be overstocked. So that it would be employing the poor in vain.

As a great deal hath been said by some gentlemen, against the present method of settlements and certificates; it will be proper to close this paper with a few words upon that subject. Upon due consideration it will be found, that, instead of opening that door wider, it ought really to be made narrower. Let any gentleman but sit down coolly, examine the point, and make proper enquiries about it; and he will soon be sensible, that a general liberty for poor persons to wander at pleasure, and fix themselves wherever whim or supposed conveniency leads them, would make most of the towns in this kingdom insufferable, and drive away from thence all reputable inhabitants, and those of any substance. For, who are those vagrant workmen, for whom too many mistaken gentlemen express such an ill-timed and unreasonable concern ¶? They are, in general, such whom their crimes, or ill behaviour force to fly from their legal habitations. Whatever their professions are, the parishes they belong to would be glad to keep them, if they have any honesty or ingenuity. And in order to judge, how few are necessitated to remove out of their own

\* See Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, p. 43, by which it appears, that the said monstrous expence is to be raised by a tax on the people. Compare Considerations on several proposals lately made for the better maintenance of the poor, by an ingenious member of the House of Commons. † See the aforesaid Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, p. 71, 72.

‡ A very remarkable instance of this happened even in the great parish of St. James's, Westminster. They had a work-house, which, while taken care of by the better sort of people, succeeded well; but at last it fell into other hands, and a carpenter, or joiner, among others, being chosen overseer, and not thinking he had been gainer enough by his office, before the expiration of it, he sent into the work-house fourscore coffins, for future use. ¶ See Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, p. 11, &c.

own parish for the sake of employment, or a maintenance, examine every parish, and the number will appear extremely small \*. Instead therefore of such a general liberty as some plead for, all persons that come to inhabit in a parish where their legal settlement is not, should bring a certificate with them, and deliver it immediately, or within a week, to the officers of the parish, or else be committed to the house of correction. And to render the getting of certificates easier, or effectually to supply the place of them, this method should be used: A poor person, upon his coming into a parish without it, should be taken up and examined upon oath, as is now practised: A copy of this examination of his should be sent, by the post, to the parish which he has sworn his settlement to be in; and if the officers of the same return no answer to it, or do not make it appear that his settlement is elsewhere, both within a month, then a proper memorandum, or certificate, of the fact, should be signed by two neighbouring justices: Which, to all intents and purposes, should answer the end of a certificate, and be as valid, authentick, and binding.

*To the entertaining and instructive Letters of Diogenes, which we have already inserted, (see p. 323, 361, 409, 455.) we shall here add the two following.*

*The Cynick Philosopher, DIOGENES, to the People of Sinope; ridiculing them for banishing him.*

**Y**OU have banished me, my countrymen, and I, on the contrary, desire you may be confined at home; for while you inhabit Sinope, I live at Athens. You spend your time with none but mercenary traders; while I converse daily with philosophers. You deal in nothing but vile merchandize, while I continually read both men and books. Pity me not then, but rather envy me, in that, being removed from you, I lead a much happier life than when I was with you. I then wallowed in all kinds of sloth and luxury; I now am obliged to labour for my living: I then lived at large, but now am confined to rules. What then hinders me from commiserating your condition, men of Sinope, in that having so great wealth,

you want knowledge, and in wanting that, want every thing? Your banishing me, I look upon as a favour, and value your threats so little, that I had rather be accused, than applauded by you. In a word, I would chuse to be a vagabond all over the earth, before I would consent to live a wealthy, but unknown citizen of Sinope. Farewel.

*The same, to MEGASTHENES; acquainting him how he bantered and converted a Victor, in his Return from the Olympick Games.*

**A**FTER the games at Olympia were over, I determined to go thither; when by the way meeting one Cicermus, a † Pancrastian wrestler, who had obtained a victor's crown, and was then upon his return homeward, accompanied by a great number of his friends, I taking him by the hand accosted, and thus said to him, Friend, lay aside all this pride, and go modestly home to thine house, let the occasion of thy so great rejoicing be what it will. But, proceeded I, what can be the cause of all this ovation? How comest thou to be thus puffed up? What is the meaning of this crown on thy head, this palm-branch in thy hand, or of all this hair-brain'd mob's following thee? To which he replied, These are all tokens of my success at the Olympick games, where I have conquered every body. How, quoth I, what didst thou conquer Jove, and his brothers? Not so neither, answered he. I suppose, continued I, you did not challenge all that stood about you. No, replied he. How then, argued I, could you be said to conquer all? I fancy, pursued I, you had the good luck to have those conquests assigned you by lot, which others had gained for you; was it not so? Confess; he owned it was. Then I proceeded to ask him, whether they were men only who contended at these games. He answered, No, some were boys. I warrant you made fine work with them, pursued I. Not at all, quoth he, for they were not my match. Did you then conquer all that were your match? Yes. And were all those that contended with you men? Yes. And are not you a man likewise? Undoubtedly. Did you then conquer yourself? No. How then could you

\* In a parish now under my eye, there are 63 families residing therein with certificates from other parishes; and yet, upon the closest scrutiny and examination, it most plainly appears, that not above 14 of those families are necessitated to reside in that parish, for the sake of business, or to get employment from masters, by living in their houses. Many of them are the vilest and most troublesome of people, and yet cannot be removed till they become chargeable. If ever it should be enacted, that families of poor could settle themselves in parishes at pleasure, the best thing that parishes (abounding with cottages or small tenements, especially in towns,) could do, would be to buy them, and pull them down as fast as they could, in their own defence: Which God forbid!

† One that wrestled and boxed at the same time.

you be said to conquer every body, when you yourself have escaped? But, proceeded I, tell me, prithee, were those you got the victory over your equals or inferiors? My equals. If they were equal to you, how came you to conquer them? No, they were my inferiors. If so, why were you not ashamed to contend with them? Cease, A Cicermus, to boast any further of conquests of this nature, pursued I, and rather strive to out-do all men in virtue, and a good life. The victories of the mind are ever the most glorious, whereby you shall assuredly live happy, and after a long series of days die so. This said, my Pan-cratian began to relent, and after some few more documents bestowed on him, threw away his crown and palm-branch, and vowed never to contend at the Olympick games more. Farewel.

Preamble to the late Lord COLERANE's Will. (See his Death in our Mag. for 1749, p. 385.)

I N the name of God, Amen. I Henry C Hare, Esq; baron of Colerane in the kingdom of Ireland, being in a sound state of mind, and having deliberately considered, how I may most justly, gratefully, and prudently dispose of the worldly goods, with which the divine providence has intrusted me, do make my last will and testament in manner following; that is to say, First and principally, I resign my soul to my heavenly Father, humbly beseeching him, D that it being washed from its many sins and pollutions in the blood of my Saviour Jesus Christ, it may be accepted to mercy. And whereas it has been my heavy affliction, that Anne, lady Colerane, whom I married with an affectionate and upright heart, did, in the 3d year of our marriage, about October, 1720, without any just cause or provocation by me given, but with the encouragement of selfish, misinformed, and ill-disposed persons, in violation of her part of the solemn and mutual covenant, which we entered into at our marriage, utterly forsake my bed and house. And whereas, from thence-forward unto the year 1740, I did, by letter and message, at sundry times, and on all the most proper occasions, solicit my said wife to return to her duty, and cohabit with me again, according to the solemn engagement made between us at our marriage, which on my part I was ever disposed to keep and perform, and for that end had for so many years denied myself all the comforts of a married life, tho' very agreeable to my temper and constitution; and in my said overtures, I solemnly and sincerely offered to cancel all past offences, and receive, entertain, and support her in a proper and ample manner, December, 1751.

according to my fortune. And lastly, about the beginning of April, 1740, I employed James West, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, (who seemed to think her not averse to a reconciliation) to offer the like ample and honourable terms to the said Anne, lady Colerane, in order to prevail on her (if not determined to persist in a constant violation of her marriage vow) to come and live with me, govern my family, and partake in the enjoyment of my income. And to this I was not led by the lucre of that ample provision her father had left her, nor deterred from it by the obvious apprehensions of the evils or inconveniences, that might follow on taking into my bosom a person, that for so many years had encouraged and habituated herself to a most obstinate, tho' undeserved hatred and contempt of me. But when the said James West, Esq; (as I have it under his own hand) sent to ask leave to offer ample terms of reconciliation from me, she returned him word, that she had no answer to give to such proposals, or to that effect. All which proceedings of the said lady Colerane being well known and maturely weighed to and by Mrs. Rose du Pleisis, spinster, and myself, we two did, on the 29th of April, in the year last abovenamed, in the presence of God, enter into a solemn mutual engagement to take each other for husband and wife, and perform to each other the negative and positive duties of that relation (endeavouring to give as little offence as we may, by our living together in the life-time of the said lady Colerane.) In consequence whereof, she, the said Rose, whom I esteem as my only true and virtuous wife, brought me a daughter on the 12th day of September, 1745, whom I have named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina.

His lordship then devises his estate to his said daughter, in case she lives to attain the age of 21 years; and by his said will, confirmed by 4 codicils, he has devised, in case of his daughter's death, his whole estate between his two neices and their heirs, charged only F with the payment of lady Colerane's jointure of 1000l. a year, and of an annuity of 400l. a year to the infant's mother for her life, in case she continues unmarried, and of 500l. a year for her life generally.

Having formerly \* given our Readers the Marquis of Halifax's Character of K. CHARLES II. under the Articles of his Religion, Dissimulation, Conduct to his Ministers, his Amours, Mistresses, &c. his Wit and Conversation; we shall now add the Conclusion, which is as follows.

A FTER all this, (says the marquis) when some rough strokes of the pen-  
4 A cil

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1750, p. 125, 164, 210, 315, 534.



oil have made several parts of the picture look a little hard, it is a justice that would be due to every man, much more to a prince, to make some amends, and to reconcile men as much as may be to it by the last finishing.

He had as good a claim to a kind interpretation as most men: First as a prince; living and dead, generous and well-bred men will be gentle to them; next, as an unfortunate prince in the beginning of his time, and a gentle one in the rest.

A prince neither sharpened by his misfortunes whilst abroad, nor by his power when restored, is such a shining character, that it is a reproach not to be so dazzled with it, as not to be able to see a fault in its full light. It would be a scandal in this case to have an exact memory. And if all who are akin to his vices, should mourn for him, never prince would be better attended to his grave. He is under the protection of common frailty, that must engage men for their own sakes not to be too severe, where they themselves have so much to answer.

If he had sometimes less firmness than might have been wished; let the kindest reason be given, and if that should be wanting, the best excuse. I would assign the cause of it to be his loving at any rate to be easy, and his desiring the more to be indulged in it, by his desiring that every body else should be so.

If he sometimes let a servant fall, let it be examined whether he did not weigh so much upon his master, as to give him a fair excuse. That yieldingness, whatever foundations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us in peace for his own time. If he loved too much to lie upon his own down-bed of ease, his subjects had the pleasure, during his reign, of lolling and stretching upon theirs. As a sword is sooner broke upon a feather-bed than upon a table, so his plianthness broke the blow of a present mischief much better than a more immediate resistance would perhaps have done.

Ruin saw this, and therefore removed him first, to make way for further overturnings.

If he dissembled; let us remember, first, that he was a king, and that dissimulation is a jewel of the crown; next, that it is very hard for a man not to do sometimes too much of that, which he concludeth necessary for him to practise. Men should consider, that as there would be no false dice, if there were no true ones, so if dissembling is grown universal, it ceaseth to be a foul play, having an implied allowance by the general practice. He that was so often forced to dissemble

in his own defence, might the better have the privilege sometimes to be the aggressor, and to deal with men at their own weapon.

Subjects are apt to be as arbitrary in their censure, as the most assuming kings can be in their power. If there might be matter for objections, there is not less reason for excuses; the defects laid to his charge, are such as may claim indulgence from mankind.

Should nobody throw a stone at his faults but those who are free from them, there would be but a slender shower.

What private man will throw stones at him because he *loved*? Or what prince, because he *dissembled*?

If he either trusted, or forgave his enemies, or in some cases neglected his friends, more than could in strictness be allowed; let not those errors be so arraigned, as to take away the privilege that seemeth to be due to princely frailties. If princes are under the misfortune of being accused to govern ill, their subjects have the less right to fall hard upon them, since they generally so little deserve to be governed well.

The truth is, the calling of a king, with all its glittering, hath such an unreasonable weight upon it, that they may rather expect to be lamented, than to be envied, for being set upon a pinnacle, where they are exposed to censure, if they do not do more to answer mens expectations, than corrupted nature will allow.

It is but justice therefore to this prince, to give all due softenings to the less shining parts of his life; to offer flowers and leaves to hide, instead of using aggravations to expose them.

Let his royal ashes then lie soft upon him, and cover him from harsh and unkind censures; which, tho' they should not be unjust, can never clear themselves from being indecent.

*The following Story, from the Rambler of Dec. 10, may be of Use to our Lottery Adventurers, and may serve to caution others against the like Infatuation.*

I SERVED an apprenticeship to a linen-draper, with uncommon reputation for diligence and fidelity, and at the age of 23 opened a shop for myself, with a large stock, and such credit, that I could command whatever was imported curious or valuable. For five years I proceeded with success proportionate to close application and untainted integrity, so that I was proverbially marked out as the model of young traders.

But in this course of even prosperity, I was one day persuaded to buy a ticket in the

the lottery. The sum was inconsiderable, the greater part was to be repaid, tho' fortune might fail to favour me, and therefore my established maxims of frugality did not restrain me from so trifling an experiment. The ticket lay almost forgotten till the time at which every man's fate was to be determined, nor did the affair even then seem of any importance, till I discovered by the publick papers, that the ticket next in number to mine had conferred the great prize.

My heart leaped at the thought of such an approach to sudden riches, which I considered myself, however contrarily to the laws of computation, as having missed by a single chance, and could not forbear to entertain myself with the consequences, which such a bounteous allotment would have produced, if it had happened to myself. This dream of felicity, by degrees, took possession of my imagination. The great delight of my solitary hours was to purchase an estate, and form plantations with money which once might have been mine, and I never met my friends but I spoiled all their merriment by perpetual complaints of my ill luck.

At length, another lottery was opened, and I had now so heated my imagination with the prospect of a prize, that I should have pressed among the first purchasers, had not my ardour been withheld by deliberation upon the probability of success from one ticket rather than another. I hesitated long between even and odd, considered all the square and cubick numbers in the lottery, examined all those to which good luck had been hitherto annexed, and at last fixed upon one, which, by some secret relation to the events of my life, I thought predestined to make me happy. Delay in great affairs is often mischievous; the ticket was sold, and its possessor could not be found.

I returned to my conjectures, and after many arts of prognostication, fixed upon another chance, but with less confidence. Never did captive, heir, or lover feel so much vexation from the slow pace of time, as I suffered between the purchase of my ticket and the distribution of the prizes. I solaced myself, however, as I could, by frequent contemplations of approaching happiness. At last the day came, my ticket appeared, and rewarded all my care and sagacity with a despicable prize of 50l.

My friends, who congratulated me upon my success, were very coldly received; I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my chagrin might fume away without observation, and then returned to my shop, and began to listen after another lottery.

With the news of a lottery I was soon gratified, and having now found the vanity

of conjecture, and the inefficacy of computation, I resolved to take the prize by violence, and therefore bought 40 tickets, not omitting, however, to divide them between the even and odd numbers, that I might not miss the lucky class. Many conclusions did I form, and many experiments did I try, to determine from which of those tickets I might reasonably expect affluence. At last, being unable to satisfy myself by any modes of reasoning, I wrote the numbers upon dice, and allotted 5 hours every day to the amusement of throwing them in a garret, and, examining the event by an exact register, I found, on the evening before the lottery was drawn, that one of my numbers had been turned up 5 times more than any of the rest in 330,000 throws.

This experiment was fallacious; the first day presented the hopeful ticket, a detestable blank. The rest came out with different fortune, and in conclusion, I lost 30l. by this great adventure.

I had now wholly changed the cast of my behaviour and the conduct of my life. The shop was for the most part abandoned to my servants, and, if I entered it, my thoughts were so engrossed by my tickets, that I scarcely heard or answered a question, but considered every customer as an intruder upon my meditations, whom I was in haste to dispatch. I mistook the price of my goods, committed blunders in my bills, forgot to file my receipts, and neglected to regulate my books. My acquaintances, by degrees, began to fall away, but I perceived the decline of my business with little emotion, because, whatever deficiency there might be in my gains, I expected the next lottery to supply.

Miscarriage naturally produces diffidence; I began now to seek assistance against ill luck, by an alliance with those that had been more successful. I enquired diligently, at what office any prize had been sold, that I might purchase of a propitious vender; solicited those who had been fortunate in former lotteries, to partake with me in my new tickets, and, whenever I met with any one that had, in any event of his life, been eminently prosperous, I invited him to take a larger or smaller share. I had, by this rule of conduct, so diffused my interest, that I had a 4th part of 15 tickets, an 8th of 40, and a 16th of 90.

I waited for the decision of my fate with my former palpitations, and looked upon the business of my trade with the usual neglect. The wheel at last was turned, and its revolutions brought me a long succession of sorrows and disappointments. I, indeed, often partook of a small prize,

and the loss of one day was generally balanced by the gain of the next ; but my desires yet remained unsatisfied, and, when one of my chances had failed, all my expectation was suspended on those which remained yet undetermined. At last a prize of 5000*l.* was proclaimed, I caught fire at the cry, and enquiring the number, found it to be one of my own tickets, which I had divided among those on whose luck I depended, and of which I had retained only a 16th part.

You will easily judge, with what detestation of himself, a man, thus intent upon gain, reflected that he had sold a prize, which was once in his possession. It was to no purpose, that I represented to myself, the impossibility of recalling the past, or the folly of condemning an act, which only its event, an event which no human intelligence could foresee, proved to be wrong. The prize, which, tho' put into my hands, had been suffered to slip from me, filled me with anguish, and knowing that complaint would only expose me to ridicule, I gave myself up silently to grief, and lost by degrees my appetite and my rest.

My indisposition soon became visible ; I was visited by my friends, and among them by Eumathes a clergyman, whose piety and learning gave him such an ascendant over me, that I could not refuse to open my heart. There are, said he, few minds sufficiently firm to be trusted in the hands of chance. Whoever finds himself inclined to anticipate futurity and exalt possibility to certainty, should avoid every kind of casual adventure, since his grief must be always proportionate to his hope. You have long wasted that time, which by a proper application, would have certainly, tho' moderately increased your fortune, in a laborious and anxious pursuit of gain, which no labour or anxiety, no art or expedient can secure or promote. You are now fretting away your life in repentance of an act, against which repentance can give no caution. Rouse at last from this lazy dream of fortuitous riches, which, if you had obtained them, you could scarcely have enjoyed, because they could confer no consciousness of desert ; return to rational and manly industry, and consider that which is the mere gift of luck, as below the care of a wise man.

*Extracts from the Scheme laid before the STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces by the late Prince of ORANGE, a little before his Death, for restoring and improving the Trade of that Republick.*

**A**LTHO' this scheme chiefly relates to the Dutch trade, yet as there are several things in it that deserve the attention

of the people of this country, we hope, the following extracts will be agreeable to our readers.

His serene highness observes, that the first establishment of trade in that republick, was owing to three sorts of causes, viz. such as were natural and physical, or moral and political, or adventitious and external. We shall take no notice of what he says of the first and last of these three sorts of causes ; but as to the second, he describes them thus :

" Amongst the moral and political causes are to be placed : The unalterable maxim and fundamental law, relating to the free exercise of different religions ; and always to consider this toleration and connivance, as the most effectual means to draw foreigners from adjacent countries to settle and reside here, and so become instrumental to the peopling of these provinces.

The constant policy of the republick, to make this country a perpetual, safe, and secure asylum, for all persecuted and oppressed strangers, no alliance, no treaty, no regard for, or solicitation from any potentate whatever, has at any time been able to weaken or destroy ; or make the state recede from protecting those who have fled to it for their own security and self-preservation.

Throughout the whole course of all the persecutions and oppressions, that have occurred in other countries, the steady adherence of the republick to this fundamental law, has been the cause, that many people have not only fled hither for refuge, with their whole stock in ready cash, and their most valuable effects, but have also settled and established many trades, fabrics, manufactures, arts and sciences in this country ; notwithstanding the first materials for the said fabrics and manufactures were almost wholly wanting in it, and not to be procured but at a great expence from foreign parts.

The constitution of our form of government, and the liberty from thence accruing to the citizens, are further reasons, to which the growth of trade, and its establishment in the republick, may fairly be attributed : And all her policy and laws are put on such an equitable footing, that neither life, estates, or dignities depend on the caprice, or arbitrary power of any single individual ; nor is there room for any person, who by care, frugality, and diligence, has once acquired an affluent fortune, or estate, to fear a deprivation of them, by any act of violence, oppression, or injustice.

The administration of justice in this country, has in like manner always been



clear and impartial, and without distinction of superior or inferior rank ; whether the parties have been rich or poor, or even this a foreigner, and that a native : And it were greatly to be wished, we could at this day boast of such impartial quickness and dispatch in all our legal processes, considering how great an influence it hath on trade.

To sum up all, amongst the moral and political causes of the former flourishing state of trade, may be likewise placed : The wisdom and prudence of the administration ; the intrepid firmness of the councils ; the faithfulness with which treaties and engagements were wont to be fulfilled and ratified ; and particularly the care and caution practised to preserve tranquillity and peace, and to decline, instead of entering on a scene of war, merely to gratify the ambitious views of gaining fruitless or imaginary conquests.

By these moral and political maxims, was the glory and reputation of the republick so far spread ; and foreigners animated to place so great a confidence on the steady determinations of a state so wisely and so prudently conducted ; that a concourse of them stocked this country with an augmentation of inhabitants, and useful hands ; whereby its trade and opulence were constantly from time to time increased."

He afterwards points out some of the causes of the late decay of their trade, and concludes this subject as follows :

" Having thus briefly pointed out, what were the causes and the means of establishing the trade in this republick ; of promoting and raising it heretofore to so high a pitch of grandeur ; and having also shewn which of these causes have since ceased, and brought about the diminution and falling off of our trade ; we shall, in order to come nearer to the point, proceed to examine its present state : And the conclusion that may be drawn from thence, is ; that the promoting the same, can only be effected by a lowering of the duties, on a well-concerted plan, supported by reason and experience."

After taking notice of the advantage Holland reaped by the last war, he observes thus :

" It may not be amiss, however, to remark, how much the welfare and prosperity of the republick is advanced ; and to what a flourishing and happy crisis the means for the support of her inhabitants are brought, from an encouragement given to the transporting of foreign goods and merchandize through these provinces, as was the case during those wars. And in short, if one would define the trade,

which is advantageous to the republick, so far as relates to navigation, he might, with strict justice, affirm, that the same consists alone in buying, and afterwards exporting, of imported foreign goods and merchandize. It is this trade, therefore, which must be always had in view ; countenanced, facilitated, and promoted, by all methods of relief, favour, and encouragement."

And after shewing that their trade is diminished, he adds :

" We have already taken notice of, and placed at the head of all the causes, that have co-operated to the prejudice and discouragement of trade, the oppressive taxes, which have, under divers denominations, been imposed on trade ; such as those called convoy and licent, additional last and sale money, the premium, duties, weighing-money, &c. and it may justly be said, that it can be only attributed to these taxes, that the trade of this country has been diverted out of its channel, and transferred to our neighbours, and must daily be still more and more alienated and shut out from us, unless the progress thereof be stopp'd by some quick and effectual remedy : Nor is it difficult to see, from these contemplations on the state of our trade, that the same can be effected by no other means than a diminution of all duties."

When he comes to consider the methods by which their trade may be restored, he begins thus :

" If but one point was herein to be considered, namely, what are the most proper methods to re-establish trade in general, without having regard at the same time, to other concerns ; the remedy would be soon found, by only introducing a general free port, and reducing as many taxes as possible, whereby this affair would be effectually compleated.

But there seems to be a condition, over and above, not to be gain-sayed or withstood ; which is, that the usual revenue to the colleges of the admiralty, whereof they stand so much in need to defray their charges, must be preserved at all events. And, on the other hand, it is incumbent on us to prevent the lowering of the duties on the importation of goods, from becoming any prejudice to the products, manufactures, and fabricks of the country, our East and West India colonies, fisheries, &c."

And upon this head he states and answers two questions, as follows :

1. " What goods ought principally to have the benefit of such a diminution ; and what rules, in relation thereto, will be proper to be observed.

2. Wherein

2. Wherein it must consist, and in what proportion it must be settled.

As to the first question, on what goods the lowering and abatement of publick duties should principally fall; it has been observed, that principally all foreign goods, which are not only brought and consumed in our country, but also taken off our hands by foreigners, should enjoy this benefit: For, to put our merchants in a condition, to trade on an equal footing with their neighbours, at foreign markets, the carrying of goods through, and trafficking in this country, should be made as cheap and easy as can possibly be contrived.

Of these goods a preference should be given to all the prime materials, that are serviceable in our fabricks, manufactures, handicrafts, &c. as also the ingredients necessary in the said handicrafts, manufactures, and fabricks. By such measures, our fabricks, manufactures, and handicrafts, would be encouraged on the same footing as our general trade, and no cause of dispute given between those pretended jarring interests.

All foreign goods and merchandizes, that come here to be sifted and assorted, and afterwards again exported, ought likewise to enjoy the benefit of this diminution and abatement; for these are an inducement to the industrious trader to exercise his talents, in setting them to work: And were it requisite to enumerate in this article, all the advantages that trade reaps from those assortments, even under the present heavy taxes; we should find, that the falling off of our trade, has thereby, in some measure, been stoppt. But when people in foreign parts set about the same, as it is already perceived they do, it will be then too late to guard against, or to prevent it.

Neither can such goods, as are not worked, manufactured, or sorted here; but re-exported in the same condition, as they were imported, be excluded from this advantage, without prejudice to trade in general; for these goods, when there is a superfluity of them, furnish the merchants with an opportunity to make magazines of them in this country.

The advantages arising from hence, and which have only relation to trade, are these:

That whenever afterwards a scarcity happens, foreigners can buy these goods of us, at a lower price, than at the places where they are produced; not to mention many other advantages accruing therefrom to this country; and considering, that the plenty of money to be found here above other places, and the low interest it bears in comparison to other countries, contribute

to this sort of trade, one may promise one's self great success from the diminution so desired.

Finally, we should reflect on such foreign goods, which being admitted not prejudicial to our fabricks, yet, as they are principally consumed in the country, should on importation pay some duties, in order to make the loss of the admiralties as small as possible.

As to the second question, how far the same ought to take place on such goods, a few words will suffice to shew; and we need only remark, the more these are relieved, the greater will be the success of the diminution.

Having thus established some principles concerning what goods should enjoy the benefit of a free port coming in and going out; we may now proceed to such, as, by their importation, are prejudicial to our said fabricks, manufactures, and handicrafts; and to the products of our country, colonies, and fisheries.

As to all these last mentioned goods, it is agreed, that they ought, on importation, not only to remain taxed; but, so far as they tend to luxury, to superfluities, and to use, are thereby prejudicial to our said fabricks, manufactures, &c. therefore should be as heavily charged as possible; with proper regard, however, to our treaties; as also, that by too heavy imposts, we do not involve ourselves in those difficulties, of which the list of the year 1725 produces many instances, which have had this effect, that the colleges of the admiralties would have raised and received more, had they asked less; a consideration, which ought to be well remembered when we set about a reformation of their revenues."

And he concludes with a particular explanation and examination of his scheme, to which he annexes, 1. A list of goods which ought not to be loaded with any duties on importation. 2. A list of such as ought to pay some small duties, and have a drawback; and 3. A list of such as ought not to be allowed to be imported, and such as ought not to be allowed to be exported.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

WHILE a nation preserves itself free and independent, its inhabitants are happy; but the sunshine is soon eclipsed, when ambition rushes like a tempest o'er the land; darkening the prospect, and obscuring the beams of heaven-descended liberty. What desolations follow in her steps! what havock does she scatter in her course, while learning and virtue hang their

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their dejected heads! History is full of the fatal effects of this dangerous vice; few kingdoms have escaped her shocks, but perhaps she ruled as strongly in the breast of Tiberius's favourite Sejanus, or (to use a modern phrase) his prime minister, as many other of her proselytes; him, as most conspicuous, have I chosen for the subject of a letter to you, who are always attentive to the publick good.

To flatter a man in power, to praise his words, approve his deeds, and promote his desires, are certain steps to his favour, and almost secure his esteem. Of the truth of this doctrine Sejanus was fully apprized; he was a man of good address, great natural abilities, and admirable policy, which led him to study the humour and inclinations of his master: To whom, by encouraging his follies, and applauding his weaknesses, he became so dear, as to obtain his entire confidence; there was no secret hidden from him, nothing done without his advice, and the most important transactions of the state were committed to his care. The emperor, absorbed in pleasures, delegated to him almost wholly his power, which he used to the most destructive ends, the betraying of his master, the ruining his fellow subjects, and enslaving his country.

The throne was the point which Sejanus had in view, to level his way to which, the most impious and atrocious methods were pursued. The ancient liberty of the republick was, by degrees, totally destroyed. Riot and luxury was let loose among the people, who were thus blinded to the chains which were preparing for them; by inspiring them with a love of pleasure, they were brought to neglect their freedom. *Romæ* (says Tacitus) *ruunt in servitium consules, patres, equites*. And while they were diverting themselves in the theatre or circus, Sejanus was arbitrarily fixing his own dependants and creatures in all those publick posts and employments, which should have been filled up by their free election. The author of a play, just published, under the name of Sejanus, gives us this picture of these times, so dreadful to liberty and Rome.

" See the great mistress of the world en-  
" slav'd, [" with cares,  
" Oppress'd with woes, and harass'd out  
" While her abandon'd sons (quite lost to  
" fame)  
" Who should her sacred liberty defend,  
" In luxury and riot spend their time,  
" Become the voluntary tools of pow'r,  
" And work the chains to manacle them-  
" selves."

But to return to Sejanus, after 16 years enjoyment of almost regal power, during which time he had practised the most ini-

quitous crimes, the most barbarous tyrannies, and heaviest oppressions, he was suddenly plucked from his aspiring height, and given up to a death both ignominious and dreadful; most historians agree, that the incensed people anticipated the publick executioners, and tore him into a thousand pieces. *Ex eo nihil superfuit quod carnifex traberet*, Sen. And Juvenal says, it was in every body's mouth, *Nunquam, si quis mihi credit, amavi hunc hominem*, " Nobody can ever say he was my friend." Sejanus seems (says the author of the above play, in his preface) to have been marked out by Providence, as an example to futurity, of that justice which will at one time or other overtake the great bad man, who uses his power to oppress or to curtail the liberties of his country. This reflection is very just, the subject should live continually in the mind not only of a king, but of his ministers: The one will thence be taught how careful he should be in trusting his power too far out of his own hands, the other to avoid the shoals on which Sejanus split, and that misused favours are followed by destruction.

Truly happy is the prince, in whose court honest men are to be found, to whom he may intrust the management of his revenues, on which depends the honour of his designs, the majesty of his crown, and the tranquillity of his state. That such may be always found at the head of the British state, is a wish, in which I am certain you will join,

S I R,  
Your humble servant,  
PUBLICUS.

From the INSPECTOR, Dec. 14.

*Cuncta Deus replet, Deus est supra, Deus infra.*  
MONT. Lib 3.

WE are informed that an enjoyment of the immediate presence of the Deity will be one of the first pleasures of a future period of existence: A contemplation of his attributes will in some degree anticipate the glorious rapture here. To dwell upon the ideas of his excellence, is in some measure to enjoy his presence; and this will at once give us a taste of that superior bliss, and prepare us for the completion of it.

The greatest human satisfactions must arise from a sense of what the being is that enjoys them, and what that great Source of all existence, from which we derive them. He who contemplates as he ought the mercy of his Creator, will be at ease even under faults which he is conscious that he does his utmost to prevent, or to amend; he who is conscious of his goodness,



goodness, will know that every work of his hands was intended to be happy ; and he who feels the sense of his beneficence, and the care of his over-ruling providence, will rest in security, amidst a thousand dangers, under the wing of so powerful a Protector ; but more than all, it is our interest to be eternally mindful of his omnipresence.

This, of all his attributes, is the most immediate source of good, the most powerful guard against ill, to him whose eyes are open to it. How little will he wish to have witnesses to the worthy actions he performs, who is assured that he, whom alone it is his duty to please ; he who alone is to reward, is witness to them ! And how infinitely ought the man, who is about to do an ill thing, to dread the consequences of it, while conscious that the Being, to whom he is to be accountable for it, is present while he perpetrates it ! The man who sees himself and his Creator in this light, will not only be secure from ill, but from the very means of ill ; not only his actions, but his inclinations will be free from all tendency to it. He will be at all times sensible that the great Being, *who is about his path, about his bed, and spieth out all his ways*, sees to the depth of all his most secret resolutions : He will remember, that God sees the heart, as men the faces of one another, and he will do all that the frailty of his nature will admit, to drive from thence every thought that cannot stand the test of such an inspection.

'Tis easy for us to deceive a parcel of creatures short-sighted as ourselves ; our intentions are hidden from them ; our actions only come under their cognizance ; and if we find it impossible to bring into execution a crime of which our soul is fully guilty, we are out of the reach of punishment. To this is owing the daring security of offenders, while they argue that if the deed succeeds, it pays them for the consequences ; and that if it does not, the attempt is in oblivion : But 'tis not so with him who knows our thoughts ; his tribunal is what we ought infinitely more to dread than that below ; and this is a seat of justice, at which acts not committed may be arraigned : He sees the very principles on which we proceed, the contrivances which we are forging in our breasts for the bringing them into execution, and the ends at which they are aimed. He will not impute to us that innocence which we may boast from our ill intents being frustrated ; but will require us to account for crimes we had determined, as rigorously, as if we had effected them.

Could we arrive at a constant sense, that our Creator and our Judge is always present

with us, how would it comfort and support us in our virtuous pursuits, how stop our career in ill ! Hypocrisy would fade and die away under its influence ; and that open honesty which we found it our business to profess before God, would render us honoured and happy among one another.

We are not to pretend an ignorance of the will of our Creator ; nor should we dare to do it if only sensible as we ought to be, that he is about us, and condemns us for dissimulation in the pretence. Let the man who is going to engage in any action he does but suspect (and there is no ill that the conscience suffers us to execute without such a suspicion) ask himself this short question, Will what I am about to do be pleasing to him who sees all my actions ? and he will find a monitor within, that will never fail to give him truth in answer.

If the applause of the world, or the dread of infamy from it, can encourage or deter us in our intended actions, how much more strongly would a consciousness of the presence of that Being, whose acceptance or whose censure of them is all that is worth our care, answer the same purpose ?

The bands of society are nothing, unless deduced from this original principle ; and it is not easy to say, to how exalted a pitch this mutual love to one another might be carried, were the several individuals duly sensible of that which first established their union. Men, without a consciousness that their actions all lie open to the immediate inspection of Heaven, would be more insidious and destructive, more dangerous to one another than brutes, by as much as they are more cunning ; nor have I ever been more struck with the justness of an apprehension from others, than in the instance of that of the patriarch in Gerar, when he gives it for his reason, *The fear of God is not in this place*. On the contrary, when a sense that the immediate eye of a Creator and a Judge is over all the actions, is impressed, as it ought, in the several individuals, every man finds those about him his friends and brothers.

Our connection with the Divinity is such, that he ought never to be absent from our thoughts. We cannot, indeed, be always praying, always employed in acts of external worship to him, but we may for ever retain him in our hearts : Every object that occurs to us affords a theme on which to praise him : And to remember him as we ought in all our actions ; and to pay him this tribute in all our occurrences, is to give what he more esteems than the lifting up of hands, or the bending of knees, a continued worship of the mind ; an adoration worthy of

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of its noblest ardour. This kind of life establishes that peace within, which only can arise from the testimony of a good conscience : This prevents all ill, and inspires all good that is in our power : This gives us that serenity of mind, without which all other pretended pleasures lead to remorse : This is the health of the soul ; this diffuses that universal satisfaction, that uninterrupted cheerfulness, over it, that gives its relish to the highest enjoyments : This, while it inspires the soul every moment to renew the commerce with him who formed it, gives a conviction of the greatness of its origin ; and while it urges it on to approaches, though at an infinite distance, to the resemblance of the Divinity, convinces it that it is a ray of that eternal Sun.

Security in the possession of what we call good, is the only means of perfect enjoyment of it ; but a certainty of every change that can happen being yet far better than the present, is an improvement upon that security : This can be only possessed by him who knows his Creator for his friend ; *vultu remembers*, as the Psalmist gloriously expresses it, *that God is his rock, and the high God his Redeemer*.

*A curious Account of the Herrings, their Shoals, &c.*

**A** BOUT the beginning of June, every year, the Shetlanders discover, by several signs in the air and on the sea, a vast and incredibly amazing shoal of herrings, advancing from the north. The place were they breed, their numberless multitude, their manner of coming, and especially, their regular, annual progress, are quite wonderful. With regard to the place they come from, and in which they may be said to inhabit, breed and increase ; all we know is, that it is far north. That they are almost infinite in number, may be supposed from what we see of them ; and yet these (it may be concluded,) are but as the swarm to the hive ; a certain number of supernumeraries, detached from the still far greater multitude of inhabitants who remain behind, and sent abroad (as it were) every year, to seek their food in other places ; as tho' there was not room for them, in the countries inhabited by their ancestors. These fish do not return, (so far as we can perceive,) to their native place, there to breed a farther supply for next season ; but, on the contrary, come from home big with their prolifick spawn, when every fish produces many thousand others. This spawn they cast in those seas ; the herrings coming full to us, and being shotten and empty long before they depart. Their number may be reckoned among the infinites of finite nature (if December, 1751,

this expression may be allowed) I mean almost beyond the reach of figures. They come up, as we may say, on the breadth of the ocean : And it is thought that the bulk of the shoal may be more in extent than the island of Great-Britain.

'Tis said, that they are greatly straitned in their progress southward, by their being obliged to pass between the shores of Greenland and the North Cape ; which (to them) may be a strait, tho' 200 leagues broad.

Advancing forward, and their amazing body meeting with an interruption, from the situation of Great-Britain, it necessarily divides them into two parts ; whether equal, or unequal, cannot be known.

One part of them steer west or south-west ; and, bearing the Orkneys and Shetland to the left, pass on towards Ireland ; where meeting with a second interruption, they divide again, when part of them keeping to the coast of Great-Britain, pass away south, down St. George's, or the Irish channel ; and thus advancing, between Great-Britain and Ireland, they enter the Severn sea, where they meet with part of their former companions. The other part, edging off, for want of room, to the west and south-west, (as before,) rove along the Irish, or Western Ocean ; and still keeping upon the coast, proceed to the south shore of Ireland ; and then steering south-east, meet with their companions, who came down the Irish channel.

The other part of the first grand division made in the north, parting a little to the east and south-east, come down into the German ocean ; they then pass by Shetland, and make the point of Buchaness in Scotland, and the coast of Aberdeen, filling, in their progress, all the bays, firths, creeks, and rivers, with their incredible multitudes ; as tho' purposely directed, by Heaven, to offer themselves for the relief and employment of the poor, and the benefit of commerce. Hence coming away south, they pass by Dunbar ; and rounding the high shores of Berwick, are seen again off Scarborough, and not before : They are not discovered in bulk, till they come to Yarmouth roads, and thence to the mouth of the Thames ; from whence, proceeding along the British channel, they are seen no more.

The ingenious author of *Speſtacle de la Nature*, expatiates thus, in his figurative manner, on the subject in question : " Many kinds of fish come in shoals to our coasts. Some are always with us, and others swim yearly to us in vast multitudes. The season of their passage, as well as the track they take, are well known ;

and the greatest advantages are reaped from that knowledge. To instance only in herrings. The capital of their nation seems to be between the points of Scotland, Norway and Denmark. From that situation the Danish colonies take their progress annually; traversing, at different times, the channel; and passing by Holland and Flanders. But these are not a troop of banditti, who coast about at random: Their tour being prescribed, and their annual march regulated, with the utmost exactness. The whole body begin their march at the same time; when none of them straggle out of their proper track; none desert to commit depredations; but they continue their progress, from coast to coast, till the appointed period.

They are a numberless people; they perform a long voyage; and, when the body of the army is passed by, they are all gone; and none of the same species make their appearance, till next year. Attempts have been made to discover, what it is that induces the herrings to undertake such long voyages, and inspires them with the policy they observe. The English, French and Dutch fishermen declare, that the channel teems, every year, with an incredible number of worms and little fish, on which the herrings feed. The coast of our island is very rich, the soil of it breeding a siltage or surf that swims near it, and on which all floating fish, such as mackerel, pilchards and herrings, feed. This food draws the fish to us, and keeps them about our island and no other country. This sustenance may be considered as a kind of marm, which these fish come, at stated periods, to gather up. And, after having cleared the seas, in the northern parts of Europe, during the summer and autumn, they proceed towards the south, whither they are invited by a new flock of provisions: But, if these fail, they advance forward with greater swiftness, in order to accommodate themselves elsewhere."

*Concerning BEES, and their Method of gathering WAX and HONEY. In a Letter from Arthur Dobbs, Esq; to Charles Stanhope, Esq; F. R. S. Extracted from the Philosophical Transactions, N<sup>o</sup> 496, just published.*

THE only two things in which I differ from M. Reaumur, are, that I apprehend he says, the bees range from flowers of one species to those of another species, whilst they are gathering one load; so that the farina, or crude wax, loaded upon their legs, is from different species of flowers; which is contrary to what I have observed. The other thing that I differ with him in, is, that he says the wax

is formed in the bee, from the crude wax, or farina (so far I agree with him): But by his observations, he says, after digestion it is discharged upwards by the mouth; whereas, by my observations, it is the faeces, husks, or shells of the farina or crude wax, after digestion, discharged by the anus.

As to the first, I have frequently followed a bee loading the farina, bee-bread, or crude wax, upon its legs, thro' a part of a great field in flower; and upon whatsoever flower I saw it first alight and gather the farina, it continued gathering from that kind of flower; and has passed over many other species of flowers, tho' very numerous in the field, without alighting upon or loading from them; tho' the flower it chose was much scarcer in the field than the others: So that if it began to load from a daisy, it continued loading from them, neglecting clover, honeysuckles, violets, &c. and if it began with any of the others, it continued loading from the same kind, passing over the daisy. So in a garden upon my wall-trees, I have seen it load from a peach, and pass over apricots, plums, cherries, &c. yet made no distinction betwixt a peach and an almond.

Now M. Reaumur, in his memoir upon the bees making honey, mentions Aristotle's observation of bees loading or gathering from one species of flower without changing; nor quitting a violet to gather from a cowslip; which he says is not justly founded; for he has observed frequently a bee on a large border gathering from flowers of different species. If M. Reaumur only means, that, when the bee gathers honey, it takes it indifferently from any flower, I can say nothing against it; but, if he intends it to mean the bee's loading the farina upon its legs, then my observation directly contradicts it.

What further confirms my observation, is this, that each load upon the legs of a bee is of one uniform colour throughout, as a light red, an orange, a yellow, a white, or a green, and is not upon different parts of the load of a different colour; so that as the farina of each species of flowers, when collected together, is of one uniform colour, the presumption is, that it is gathered from one species. For, if from different kinds, part of the load might be of one colour, and part of another.

Another observation to confirm the same fact is, that bees, in the height of the season, return to their hives with loads of very different magnitudes, some having loads as great as small shot, whilst others have very small loads; it cannot be conceived that this difference is from the inactivity or sloth of the bee in collecting its load,

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load, but rather from the scarcity of the flowers, upon which it first began to load.

Now, if the facts are so, and my observations true, I think that Providence has appointed the bee to be very instrumental in promoting the increase of vegetables; but otherwise, might be very detrimental to their propagation; and at the same time they contribute to the health and life of their own species.

From the late improvements made by glasses, and experiments made, in observing the works of nature, it is almost demonstrable, that the farina upon the apices of flowers is the male seed; which entering the pistillum or matrix in the flower, impregnates the ovum, and makes it prolific. It is often necessary to have wind and dry weather to waft this farina to the pistillum, and from flower to flower, to make the seed prolific: And we find in wet seasons, that grain, nuts, and fruit, are less prolific, by the farina's not being properly conveyed to the pistillum; and also in very hot dry weather, from clammy honey-dews, or, more properly, sweet exudations from the plants themselves, which clogs the farina, and causes blights and mildews. Now, if the farina of specifically different flowers should take the place of its own proper farina in the pistillum, like an unnatural coition in the animal world, either no generation would happen, or a monstrous one, or an individual not capable of further generation.

Now if the bee is appointed by Providence to go only, at each loading, to flowers of the same species, as the abundant farina often covers the whole bee, as well as what it loads upon its legs, it carries the farina from flower to flower, and by its walking upon the pistillum and agitation of its wings, it contributes greatly to the farina's entering into the pistillum, and at the same time prevents the heterogeneous mixture of the farina of different flowers with it; which, if it strayed from flower to flower at random, it would carry to flowers of a different species.

Besides these visible advantages, it may be of great benefit to their own species and society; for, as this farina is the natural and constant food of the bees, during one half of the year, and from this digested, as it is accurately observed by M. Reaumur, is the bouillie and jelly formed; which is lodged for the food of the young bees, until they become nymphæ: It is also necessary that stores of it should be lodged in the cells adjoining to the honey, for their winter provision; without which, M. Reaumur observes, they would be in danger of dying of a looseness, their most dangerous malady.

It seems therefore highly reasonable to believe, that different kinds of farina may have different physical qualities: So that, by making collections of the same kind in each cell, they may have proper remedies for themselves against ailments we have no knowledge of, which otherwise they would not have, if they were filled at random from all kinds of flowers. These further advantages, directed to them by Providence, seem to add weight to my observations, and are a presumptive proof that they are true.

The only thing, besides the former, wherein my observations differ from M. Reaumur, is in the manner the wax is made and emitted by the bee. He, from his observations, forms his opinion, that after the bee has fed upon the farina, or bee-bread, and it has passed thro' the first stomach, (which is the reservoir where the honey is lodged, from whence it is discharged upwards by its mouth into the cells) it is conveyed into the second stomach; and yet, when there, great part of it continues in its spherical or oval form, still undigested; and consequently must be conveyed further, before it be thoroughly digested, and the particles broke; yet this he supposes is reconveyed upwards thro' both the stomachs, and is emitted by its mouth.

What makes me disagree with him, is from the remarks I have made, that the faeces of the bee discharged by the anus, after the farina is digested, is the true wax. We may with truth believe, that the farina, which is the male seed of all vegetables, consists of a spirit or moving principle, floating in a sweet oil, surrounded by an exterior coat or shell, in which is that mænade that impregnates the grain or fruit, and makes it prolific; that upon separation or digestion, this spirit and sweet oil becomes the nourishment of the bee; which spirit is of the same nature with the animalcules in *semine masculino* of animals, and becomes the animal spirits in the bee and other animals; and perhaps the true honey is the sweet oil included in the farina: And as all vegetables abound with these vivifying atoms, so the true honey breaking thro' its shell by great heat, occasions those honey-dews observed in hot weather upon the leaves and flowers of most vegetables; which is no more than an exudation from the leaves and blossoms of these vessels that break with the heat; besides those that appear on the apices of flowers, which afterwards impregnate the fruit.

[The rest on this curious subject, we shall give in our APPENDIX.]

4 B 2

DAMON

## A DIALOGUE.

DAMON.

Oh! Phillis, shame on you to serve a swain so, You promis'd last  
Lammas, you very well know, If I'd stay but till Christmas, our  
hands should be join'd; And 'tis Midsummer now, Phillis,  
why so unkind? Why, why, Phillis, why so unkind?

PHILLIS.

True, Damon, I promis'd, I own it—  
what then?  
My mind has since alter'd—how faithless  
are men! [day  
You vow'd to be constant, and yet t'other  
Who swore, that young Lucy was sweet  
as the May?  
Sweet, sweet, was sweet as the May.

DAMON.

When Phillis grew coy, when she left me  
forlorn, [thorn,  
And was singing to Colin, beneath the green  
Mad, jealous, and fretting, pray, who  
was to blame, [same?  
If with Lucy I strove to make Phillis the  
Strove, strove, to make Phillis the same.

PHILLIS.

Like the bee, that goes roving to rise  
the spring, [sing;  
You pip'd to each damsel, to me you would

I lik'd the sweet lay, for I thought it fin-  
cere:

But why does Pastora so oft drop a tear?  
Why, why so oft drop a tear?

DAMON.

From my heart let me tell thee, I  
proudly essay'd  
To conquer each beautiful insolent maid;  
The garlands they wreath'd, at thy feet  
were resign'd; [unkind.  
This, this was my pride, then is Phillis  
Then, then, then is Phillis unkind.

PHILLIS.

How frail the disguise a fond lover would  
try! [would belye!  
How weak the thin snare, that the soul  
Hence, hence, with suspicion; away from  
the grove, [upon love.  
And prove at the church, that truth waits  
Prove, prove, truth waits upon love.

# THE Monthly Chronologer.

*Extract of a Letter from NAPLES, dated  
Nov. 16.*



**I**N the night between the 7th and 8th instant, from the new aperture which was made on the east side of mount Vesuvius, (see p. 522.) there issued forth such a prodigious flame of fire, that, notwithstanding our city is situate on the western side of the mountain, we saw every now and then an uncommon light in the air. About two in the morning there were felt several shocks of an earthquake, in all the parts adjacent to the said fiery mountain. On the 9th in the evening, the interior banks of the aperture on the summit broke in, and sunk directly to the bottom of the Vulcano. As the wind was in the east all that night, and was pretty high, it carried some of the embers as far as Portici, where his majesty was then resident. Yesterday the top of the mountain likewise seemed to be all in a flame; and this very morning there proceeded from it abundance of sulphurous matter. Ever since the 12th inst. all the wells belonging to the village de la Forre del Greco, situate on the sea shore to the south-west of the aforesaid mountain, are perfectly dried up; and some people assert, that the sea itself was considerably drove back from its usual boundaries. Much the same accident happened in the year 1631, and the whole port belonging to our city was almost dry. In the year 1698 the sea retreated from the banks full 42 feet: and at the same time there issued from the top of the aforesaid mountain a torrent of water, of much larger extent than that of the flames.

To the account we gave in our last, of the dreadful hurricane at Jamaica, we shall add the following description of that terrible tempest, which came in a letter from capt. Hill, commander of the *Queen-Mary*, of Bristol, to John Toogood, Esq; one of his owners, dated, Kingston, Sept. 21, 1751.

“Tho’ it be impossible at present to estimate the losses sustained in the shipping, in the town, and over the whole country, it may not be disagreeable to give you some particulars of what I myself was an eye-witness to.—On the 10th instant, in the evening, the whole firmament appeared of a very livid colour, horrible to behold, and the greatest part of that night  
December, 1751.

was attended with hard squalls of wind: About six in the morning of the 11th it blew very hard at north, which brought off great quantities of leaves and sprays of trees from the mountains aboard the ships which rode at anchor a mile and a half distant from the town, and was seen hurling in the air like flocks of birds. At half an hour after 8 the wind shifted to the east, and after that to the south-east, when instantly it blew a hurricane, which raised the sea in this harbour to a most surprising height, and in a few minutes it grew totally dark, equal to an eclipse of the sun at noon-day, not being able to see the ships that were driving foul of each other, nor scarce capable of fixing ourselves to the first thing we could lay hold on, the wind roaring above us as if the most tremendous thunder had been dropping on our heads, so that no man could be heard to speak on board. The height of the gale lasted till between 11 and 12, when it something cleared; and looking round us, nothing was to be seen but death and destruction, numbers lying on the shore drowned, and others floating on the sides and pieces of wrecks, till the following afternoon, when we ventured out our small boats to bring them off. The violence of the wind was so great, that only 3 ships out of 40 sail of vessels rode out the gale, viz. the *Cornwall*, *Duncomb*, the *Mercury*, *Matthews*, and the *Queen-Mary*, who has suffered not the least damage, only the loss of my two boats, which I have since found, and got safe off. In going round the harbour on the 14th to look for them, I made what observation I could of the vessels that were lost; of which, some that were drove ashore in the woods, overset, and stove to pieces. I numbered 27; and there are now riding before the town, without masts, 14. The *Fox* man of war, from the *Havannah*, Mr. Manning on board, with a great quantity of specie, was obliged to cut away all her masts, and let go all her anchors, and after driving over 2 or 3 keys, brought up between two rocks, where it pleased God to preserve their lives, altho’ they had taken leave of each other, and were preparing for their last moments. She is bulged, and her hold full of water.”

The following is the confession of *Normand Ross*, condemned for the murder of lady *Billie*, in Scotland.

“The evening, Aug. 12, I entered lady *Billie’s* room before she came from her  
4 C evening



evening walk, and concealed myself about the bed, having pulled off my shoes, and hid them under the bed, to prevent noise. This I did with design to rob her of money I knew she had about her to a considerable extent, but had no design upon her life. Some time after, lady Billie came into the room, undressed herself, and went to bed. Having waited till I thought she was asleep, I stole towards the bed's head, in order to get at the money, but found her awake. Unhappily for me, I had observed a case-knife left upon the drawers head after supper, her children having that night supped with her in her own room. Finding myself discovered, I immediately ran to the drawers head, laid hold of the knife, and, returning to the bed with the knife in my hand, saw the lady sitting up in the bed, where I attacked and wounded her in the manner that has appeared in the trial; and, finding the house alarmed with the struggle and noise, made my escape out of a window. I farther acknowledge the justice of the sentence pronounced against me, and particularly that my right hand, with which I own to have committed the cruel murder, is justly to be cut off, to deter others from such villainous attempts in time coming."

We mentioned the death of Mr. Graham, the celebrated clock and watchmaker, in our last, p. 525. On the 23d. ult. his corpse was carried in a hearse, preceded by 3 mourning coaches with the gentlemen who were to support his pall, and followed by nine, from his house in Fleet-street to Westminster-Abbey, and there interred in the same grave with the remains of his predecessor Mr. Tompion; the pall was supported by Dr. Knight, Mr. Watson, Mr. Catlyn, Mr. Canton, Mr. Short, fellows of the Royal Society, and Mr. Bird, gentlemen that were intimate friends of the deceased; the ingenious artists employed in different branches by him, attended in cloaks, &c. to see the last office done to their deceased master; whose character cannot be better expressed than in the words of a noble personage (who knew him well, and is himself one of the best judges and greatest genius's of the age) on being acquainted with his death, viz. "His eminence in the way of his business was a very inconsiderable part of his character, and was far exceeded by his known superiority not only in the theoretical but also in the practical part of every branch of mechanics; and still more by his uncommon and extensive knowledge, which was not confined to any particular part of science, but was much more general and universal than could be reasonably expected in a man of his station of life. Nor was he more remarkable for his knowledge, than for his

moral qualifications; and particularly for that serenity of temper, integrity of life, probity in his dealing, and his enlarged notions of benevolence and humanity; all which deservedly gained him the goodwill and esteem of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance."

Over the grave are the following inscriptions.

Here lies the body of Thomas Tompion, who departed this life the 20th of March, 1713, in the 75th year of his age.

Also the body of George Graham, watchmaker of London, and F. R. S. whose curious inventions do honour to the British genius, whose accurate performances are the standard of mechanick skill. He died the 16th of Nov. 1751, in the 78th year of his age.

On Nov. 28, John Cather, Patrick Kane, and Daniel Alexander the attorney, were brought into the court of king's bench, and received judgment for being concerned in a most wicked conspiracy against the Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; in endeavouring to extort a large sum, under threats of swearing sodomy; when Cather was ordered to stand three times on the pillory, viz. once at Charing-Cross, once at the end of Chancery-Lane, and the third time at the Royal-Exchange; afterwards to be sent to Clerkenwell-Bridewell for 4 years, there to be kept to hard labour; then to give security, himself in 40l. and two securities in 20l. each, for his good behaviour for 3 years more. Kane was sentenced to stand on the pillory once at Charing-Cross, and afterwards to be sent to Clerkenwell Bridewell to hard labour for 2 years, and to give security afterwards for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 40l. and two securities in 20l. each. And Alexander was sentenced to stand once on the pillory at Charing-Cross, to pay a fine of 50l. to suffer two years imprisonment in the king's bench prison, and to give security for his good behaviour for three years more, himself in 200l. and two securities in 100l. each. (See p. 330.)

On the 30th, a proclamation was issued, with a reward of 500l. for apprehending the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; who was closely confined in Newgate during the last session of parliament, and released from thence upon their prorogation, (see p. 523.) But it was said, he was now at Paris, and had been there for several weeks.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Came on, in the court of Common Pleas, Westminster-hall, before the lord chief justice Willes, a cause wherein Mrs. Grace Brett, was plaintiff, and Hawkswell Meers, Esq; defendant, for non-performance of a marriage contract: After a long hearing,

the jury, which was a special one, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1200*l.* damages.

THURSDAY, 5.

John Coan, the Norfolk dwarf, of whom we gave a particular account in our Magazine for September last, p. 388, 389, was shewn to the Royal Society, at their house in Crane-court, who expressed a great satisfaction on seeing him, declaring him to be a most extraordinary curiosity of his kind.

SATURDAY, 7.

The birth-day of queen Louisa of Denmark, his majesty's youngest daughter, was celebrated, when her majesty entered into the 28th year of her age.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 5 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. James Macklamar, for a burglary; Ruffel Parnel, for robbing Joseph Charles Lyre of a metal watch, a pocket-piece, and 27*s.* near his own door in Goodman's-fields; William Hughs, for robbing Mr. Ansell of 6*s.* near Acton; Rachel Beachum, for the murder of Henrietta Dawes; and John Dickenson, for stealing about 50*l.* in money in the dwelling-house of his master John Knowles.

James Payce, convicted, last sessions, of perjury, was sentenced to be imprisoned till Sept. 1, next, to stand once in the pillory, before the sessions-house gate in the Old Bailey, and to be afterwards transported for 7 years.

TUESDAY, 10.

The trial of Henry Simons, for perjury, on his information made before Mr. Chamberlayne, of his being robbed by Joseph Goddard, innkeeper, at Cranford-bridge, and another person unknown, of 5*4* ducats, came on in the court of King's Bench, before a special jury; but the prosecutors did not produce, nor even subpoena the interpreter of such information, to be at the trial, and thereupon the jury found the defendant not guilty.—The council for the prosecutor were Mr. Crowle and Mr. Pratt; for the prisoner, the Hon. Mr. Hume Campbell. He was to remain in prison, in order to take his trial the ensuing assizes at Chelmsford in Essex, for a crime on another indictment, but was bail'd. (See p. 473.)

Whitehall, Dec. 10. Additional article to the ancient treaties subsisting between his majesty and the dey and government of Algiers, agreed to by the present dey, Mahomet, and his majesty's plenipotentiaries the Hon. Augustus Keppel, and Ambrose Stanyford, Esq; his majesty's agent and consul general at Algiers.

"That all packets or express-boats, bearing his Britannick majesty's commission, which shall be met by any of the cruizers of Algiers, shall be treated with

the same respect as his majesty's ships of war, and all due respect shall be paid to his majesty's commission; and both at meeting and parting, they shall be treated as friends: And if any of the Algerine cruizers commit the least fault or violence against them, the captains or raizes so offending, shall on their arrival at Algiers, and proper complaint being made of them, be most severely punished, without admitting of their excuses. Dated at Algiers the 3d day of June 1751, and in the year of Hageira 1164, the 20th day of the moon Regil."

MONDAY, 16.

Was opened the new road from Westminster-bridge, to Kennington-common.

THURSDAY, 19.

His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill of 3*s.* in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, and two private bills.

The same day was held, at Mercers hall, a general court of the society of the Free British White Herring Fishery, at which were present the earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Peter Warren, Sir James Lowther, and many other persons of distinction; when, after some debates, (in which the principal speakers were, adm. Vernon, gen. Oglethorpe, Wm. Beckford, Esq; Sir Pet. Warren, Sir B. Wray, gen. Handasyde, and Sir Rich. Hoare) it was agreed to make a call of ten per cent. upon the subscribers, and to open the books immediately for a new subscription.

John Coan, the famous Norfolk dwarf, was this evening introduced to his majesty, who expressed great pleasure at so extraordinary a sight.

FRIDAY, 20.

An express arrived at St. James's with the melancholy account of the death of her majesty Louisa queen of Denmark, youngest daughter of our most gracious sovereign king George II. Her majesty was far advanced in her pregnancy, and her death is said to have been caused by her hastily stooping, whereby she was instantly sensible of having hurt herself. She was born, Dec. 7, 1724, and was married to Frederick the present king of Denmark, Nov. 30, 1743\*. And has left issue one prince and three princesses, viz. princess Sophia Magdalen, born, July 3, 1746; princess Wilhelmina Carolina, born, July 10, 1747; prince Christian, born, January 29, 1748-9; and princess Louisa, born, January 30, 1749-50.

MONDAY, 23.

A Portuguese, and an English butcher, who were taken up at a house of ill repute in Westminster, on Friday, were this day examined before justice Lediard, and committed to the Gatehouse for the murder

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of

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1743, p. 567, 571.

of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-Dogs leading to Hoxton, in June last. (See p. 281.) The above Portuguese confesses, that they, with another Portuguese not yet taken, attacked Mr. Fargues, demanding his money, who saying he had none, the Portuguese not taken, immediately stabbed him in two or three places, of which he soon died, and then they rifled him, and found 11s. in his pockets, a watch, &c.

TUESDAY, 24.

This morning ended the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall.

SUNDAY, 29.

The court went into mourning for the late queen of Denmark: The ladies to wear black Bombazine, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans: Undress, dark Norwich crape.—The men to wear black, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats, and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles: Undress dark grey frocks.

The celebration of his majesty's birthday, which had been put off to New-year's day, on account of the death of the prince of Orange, was now ordered not to be on that day.

#### *Alterations in the List of PARLIAMENT.*

**C**HURCH, Hants; Hon. Capt. Paulet, in the room of Sir Charles Amyand Paulet, deceased.

Pontefract, in Yorkshire; major Monckton.—lord visc. Gallway, his brother, deceased.

Whitchurch, Hants; lord Robert Bertie.—John Selwyn, jun. Esq; deceased.

Bramber, in Suffex; John Pelham, Esq; of Lewes.—Capt. Henry Gough, deceased:

Gloucester; Charles Barrow, Esq;—John Selwyn, sen. Esq; deceased.

Old Sarum; — Fanthaw, Esq;—Paul Joddrel, Esq; deceased.

Carmarthen; Griffith Phillips, Esq;—admiral Matthews, deceased.

St. Ives, in Cornwall; — Stephens, Esq;—John Plumtree, Esq; deceased.

*Inscription on the Monument of the late General GUEST, in Westminster-Abbey.*

Sacred

To those Virtues

That adorn a Christian, and a Soldier,

This marble perpetuates the Memory

Of Lieutenant General JOSHUA GUEST,

Who closed a Service of Sixty Years,

By faithfully defending

Edinburgh Castle

Against the Rebels,

1745.

His widow, who lies near him, caused this to be erected.

#### *Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK.*

**T**HE picture above the calendar, is the east view of the situation of the Radcliffeian library, between St. Mary's church and the publick schools.—Between St. Mary's church and the said library, is a view of the east end of the chapel, and side front of the library of Brazen-nose college; over which is seen the spire of All-Saints church.—On the other side, adjoining to the schools, is the south end of the convocation house, and part of the Bodleian Library, with a small view of the garden and back-building of Exeter college.—Above the buildings, are a medal of Dr. Radcliffe, and three figures representing Physick, Benignity and Fame; a limbeck, which denotes chemistry; plants and flowers, which denote botany; the cock is an emblem of vigilance, and the elephant of sagacity.

#### *MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.*

Dec. 3. **M**R. Theophilus Lambert, of Barking, in Essex to Miss Judith Leonard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard.

10. — Freeman, Esq; to Miss Strickland, of Grosvenor-square, daughter of the late Sir William Strickland, Bart.

Mr. Mallefon, an eminent jeweller of this city, to Miss Kenneday, of Red-Lion street, Clerkenwell.

14. John Powell Pryce, Esq; of Newton-hall, in Montgomeryshire, to Miss Manley, of Barley-court, in Berkshire.

17 Ralph Jennison, of Walworth, Esq; member of parliament for Newport in the isle of Wight, and master of his majesty's buck-hounds, to Miss Sukey Allen, of the Flatts, a 20,000l. fortune.

Thomas Cawwell, Esq; of Nottinghamshire, to Miss Lane, of Aylesbury.

Paul Crouch, Esq; of the customs, to Miss Cox, of Sydenham.

18. John Newton, Esq; of a large estate in Worcestershire, to Miss Molly Williamson.

19. Francis Gwynn, Esq; member of parliament for Wells, to Miss Fanny Combe, of Winchester, a 20,000l. fortune.

Hon. George Townshend, Esq; eldest son of the lord viscount Townshend, to the lady Caroline Compton, baroness of Ferrers in her own right, and one of the greatest heiresses in England.

20. Francis Goadinge, Esq; of Hambleton, Bucks, to Miss Patty Comyn, daughter of the late Valens Comyn, Esq;

Samuel Jennings, Esq; of Ham, in Essex, to Miss Alice Smyth, of Epping.

21. Martin Madan, Esq; eldest son of Martin Madan, Esq; member of parliament



ment for Wooton-Basset, to Miss Hale, of Hertfordshire.

22. — Stanhope, Esq; to Miss Lawton, of Sackville-street, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

23. Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, Esq; brother to the earl of Rochfort, to her grace the dutchess of Hamilton.

Dec. 3. Lady Ilchester, delivered of a son.

7. Countess of Egremont, of a son and heir.

10. The lady of Henry Orton, Esq; of Peake-hill, in Suffex, of a son and heir.

11. Countess of Northesk, of a son.

14. Her grace the dutchess of Gordon, of a son.

13. Lady viscountess Grandison, of a son, in Ireland.

18. Countess of Lauderdale, of a daughter, in Scotland.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24. **C**OL. Creed, at Oundle in Northamptonshire, who served K. William, and Q. Anne, during their wars, and was at the battle of Hocksted.

30. Anne countess dowager of Dartmouth, at her seat on Blackheath.

Dec. 3. John Wright, Esq; at his seat near Ongar, in Essex, of an antient Roman catholick family, possessed of a large estate in that county, and other parts of England.

5. Lady Martin, relict of Sir James Martin, Knt. near Charlton in Kent.

8. Robert Bishop, Esq; one of the sworn clerks in the high court of Chancery.

Charles Benyon, Esq; brother to Richard Benyon, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company.

9. Lady Charlotte Williams, youngest daughter of William duke of Powis, and relict of Edward Williams, of Montgomeryshire, Esq;

10. Rev. Obadiah Hughes, D. D. an eminent dissenting minister: He married the widow of — Deagle, Esq; member of parliament for Evesham in Worcestershire, with whom he had a very large fortune.

14. Hon. lord James Cavendish, uncle to his grace the duke of Devonshire, who had represented the town of Derby in seven parliaments.

The most Rev. Dr. Josiah Hurt, archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland.

15. Henry St. John, Esq; late lord viscount Bolingbroke, in the 79th year of his age, at his seat at Battersea, by whose death that antient seat, with the manor, and a large estate, descends to his nephew, the lord St. John, a young nobleman now on his travels abroad.

His late lordship having distinguished himself early in the house of commons, was, soon after the accession of Q. Anne, made

secretary at war, which he resigned in 1708, and two years after was made secretary of state and one of the privy-council: On July 7, 1712, the 11th of that reign, he was created baron St. John of Lediard Tregoze in the county of Wilts, and viscount Bolingbroke in the county of Lincoln, with remainder, for want of issue male, to Sir Henry St. John his father, and the heirs male of his body; also, Oct. 24, 1713, was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Essex; but in 1714, first of George I. his honours were forfeited by his attainder, nevertheless he was afterwards pardoned as to life and estate, and came to England. His lordship married to his first wife, Frances, daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Winchcomb, of Bucklebury in Berks, Bart. his second lady was a foreigner, but she died about two years since, and left him without issue.

He was well known in the republick of letters; and the earl of Orrery, in his life of dean Swift, thus characterizes him as a writer. "Lord Bolingbroke had early made himself master of books and men: But in his first career of life, being immersed at once in business and pleasure, he ran thro' a variety of scenes in a surprising and excentrick manner. When his passions subsided by years and disappointments, and when he improved his rational faculties by more grave studies and reflection, he shone out in his retirement with a lustre peculiar to himself, tho' not seen by vulgar eyes. The gay statesman was changed into a philosopher, equal to any of the sages of antiquity. The wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace, appeared in all his writings and conversation."

17. The right worshipful John Bettefworth, L. L. D. dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative-court of Canterbury; which high offices he had executed upwards of 40 years.

Sir William Gooch, Bart. whose title and estate devolve to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gooch, bishop of Ely.

20. Miss Onslow, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker to the Hon. house of commons.

Sir Charles Browne, Bart. aged upwards of 80, who is succeeded in dignity and estate by his son, now Sir George Browne, Bart.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Barrymore, of the kingdom of Ireland.

24. Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. John Bell, an eminent broker of this city.

30. Dr. Barrowby, one of the physicians of St. Bartholemew's hospital. (See our Mar. for 1750, p. 141.)

[Promotions, Bankrupts, &c. shall be in our APPENDIX.]

PRICES

# RECORD OF DEATHS, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

BANK STOCK.		INDIA STOCK.		South Sea Stock.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per Cent.		per	
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Days	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Northampton.
1	Wheat 29s to 35s qr	101 9s load	101 18s load	101 9s load	101 18s load	101 18s load	35s to 48 qr	34s to 48 qr	5s 6d bush.	34s to 42qu
2	Barley 17s to 20	21s to 22 qr	17s to 22 qr	21s to 22 qr	17s to 22 qr	20s to 22	19s to 24	19s to 23	3s 06d	16s to 21
3	Oats 14s 6d to 16	17s to 20 od	16s to 19	15s to 18	14s to 18	15s to 18 od	14s to 19	16s to 17	1s to 2s 6d	13s to 15
4	Beans 18s to 23s od	28s to 30 od	24s to 28	22s to 24	22s to 24	20s to 22	30s to 38	43s to 36	3s 9d to 3s	21s to 24

## LOTTERY TICKETS, 1751, 181, 5s. 19l. 20l. 5s. 21l. 23l. 24l. 27l. 28l. 30l. 45l. 30l.

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**H**AGUE, Dec. 20, N. S. The states of Holland continue to deliberate upon the late prince of Orange's plan for re-establishing commerce; and that affair is pushed on with such uncommon vigour, that it will probably succeed, to the great benefit of the republic; and will facilitate the renewal of the treaty of commerce with France, which the state has not been able to accomplish, tho' great pains have been taken in it ever since the peace at Aix-la-Chapelle. These regulations will, 'tis also believed, be disadvantageous to the Hamburgers, and to the new company at Embden.

Paris, Dec. 17, N. S. The parliament of Paris having retired to their separate apartments, and resolved to do no business, an order from the king was on the 28th ult. delivered to every counsellor, requiring them to assemble next day in the chambers they belonged to, and administer justice, on pain of disobedience. Accordingly, on the 29th they assembled, but as none of the advocates attended, on pretence that they had not been ordered, no business could be done. On the 1st Inst. the counsellors assembled again, but the advocates still refusing to appear, a new order from the king was delivered to the former, requiring them to administer justice, and to see that the advocates and attorneys did their duty, on pain of his majesty's high indignation; on which a committee of twelve were appointed to examine the king's jussory letters, and to make their report next day, which they accordingly did, and thereupon there was a long debate, but at last it was resolved to obey his majesty's orders; for if they had not, it was thought, they must have travelled, or perhaps the king would have put an end to their being, and appointed a new judicature. On the 12th the deputies of the parliament waited on his majesty at Versailles, to acquaint him with their obedience to his orders, to which he answered, "My parliament could not have been too expeditious in resuming their functions, since no motive whatsoever can justify their interrupting them. I am fully sensible of the importance of the trust committed to them, which is sufficient to dissipate their fears. I expect that by their submission, their attachment, and their fidelity in my service, they will continue to merit my benevolence." His majesty has, however, shewed some complaisance on his side; for as soon as the parliament had obeyed, the archbishop of Paris resigned his place of administrator of the general hospital of Paris, the grant of which had occasioned this difference between his majesty and his parliament; and his majesty has since restored the administration of that hospital to

the great council by letters patent addressed to the parliament, which they immediately ordered to be registered. The poor have by this dispute got some advantage; for in order to gain a little popularity, his majesty has suspended the tax on bread and some other sorts of provisions.—31st. A project is under consideration, for establishing in this city a mount of piety, or charitable corporation, which is to lend to the poor sums under 12 livres, without any interest, and that sum, or any above, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—We have dismal accounts both from St. Domingo and Martinico of the damage done by the hurricane that happened at both in the night between the 9th and 10th of Sept. last.

Madrid, Dec. 6. N. S. Our woollen manufactory improves every day more and more, by means of the great number of foreigners who come over to be employed in it. There are above sixty different places where this manufacture is carried on; and the court has given orders for setting up others in several places of the kingdom. 'Tis computed, that since the year 1749, not less than 5000 pieces of cloth have been worked up in this kingdom, a great part of which was exported in the register ships. There is a talk of laying a heavy duty on the exportation of our wool, if not an absolute prohibition. Mr. Keene, ambassador from the king of Great-Britain, has lately had another long conference with the ministry, relating to the settlements of the English upon the musqueta shore, and the fort which they have built in the island of Rattan, in America. Our court pretends that these settlements are contrary to the tenor of the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but on the other hand, the British court thinks it has a right to support them, by virtue of former treaties which were confirmed by that of Aix-la-Chapelle. This incident seems to have somewhat retarded Mr. Keene's negotiation concerning a free navigation in the West-Indies; but it is not doubted but that proper measures will be found out to accommodate this affair. In the mean time the court has sent fresh orders to the commanders of places in America, relating to the conduct to be observed by our Guarda Costa's in those parts.—20th. 'Tis said, that our court has actually received advice, that the island and fortrefs of St. Gabriel, or St. Sacramento, in the river la Plata, has been put into the hands of the Spanish troops, detached for that purpose by the governor of Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the treaty made with the late king of Portugal; and they flatter themselves that, by this step, an end will be absolutely put to the contraband trade in that part of the world.

DIVINITY



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